The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1895.

The Week.

In the speech made by Secretary Carlisle in Boston on Saturday evening, he was doubtless correct in asserting that the danger of free coinage of silver is past, although there still remains a sufficient body of belated Democrats and of silver-mining Republicans to make it necessary for the friends of sound currency to "go armed." They cannot abandon the field so long as the enemy shows fight, but, as the Secretary says, they will not be able to exercise a controlling influence in the national councils of either party next year. Accordingly he addressed himself chiefly to the greenback question, seeking to show that the legal-tender notes are the disturbing element in our currency now, and that it is a mistake to consider them a cheap currency. He referred to the requirement imposed upon the Treasury Department to keep all kinds of Government issues at a parity, which means keeping them all equal to gold, but without any means of doing so except the sale of bonds whenever a demand for gold arises. This, he said, would be resorted to as often as the emergency should arise, but he submitted that that could not be considered a cheap currency which called for the issue of interest-bearing bonds running from ten to thirty years to keep it at par with gold, as the law required. It is true that the banks sometimes make voluntary exchanges of gold for legal-tender notes with the Government, but these are in the nature of a gratuity, and are not to be depended upon. Since the resumption of specie payments in 1879, the sum of $386,000,000 in greenbacks has been presented for redemption, in gold, and they are all still outstanding and liable to be presented again. This, he submits, cannot be considered a cheap currency.

The silverites of this country will be confounded to learn that the Rothschilds are bimetallists. Whether our Western friends will be pleased or shocked by this information we shall not attempt to predict, but we fancy that they will find some difficulty in swallowing all the hard things they have said about this hateful house, who are always "cornering gold" and making money dear in order that they may suck the blood of borrowers all over the world. The information that they are not gold-bugs is printed in the *Independent*, and comes from no less an authority than President Andrews, who quotes it from the *Saturday Review*. Worse and worse, Mr. Andrews says it is a mistake to suppose that the banking interest in London is solid for gold: "London bankers are among the most enthusiastic propagandists of bimetallism." Even this does not tell the whole story. Great Britain is marching to bimetallism just as fast as could be expected. English farmers are being ruined by the gold standard, and they know it. "British merchants trading with silver countries find their capital invested there reduced by one-half," and their present trade with those countries is either ruined or made a mere matter of gambling. Yet it appears that they are such fools as to continue it. All this leads us to ask, What can be depended upon? Must we take back all that we have been saying all these years about Lombard Street and Ernest Seyd and the millions raised abroad to bribe Congress to commit the crime of 1873? Is there any sure foundation for anything? If the Rothschilds and the London bankers are no longer to serve as a target for Bland and Bryan, Blackburn and Hardin, Jones and Stewart, and the rest, where shall they look for one? May not Wall Street be the next to fail them?

The general increase of exports of American manufactures is one of the most encouraging signs of the revival of business. The *Journal of Commerce* publishes some figures obtained from the Bureau of Statistics which are very noteworthy. Thus it appears that our total exports of manufactures during the present calendar year to the 1st of September have been of the value of $129,000,000, against $118,000,000 during the same period last year. This is a gain of $11,000,000, and, if it continues through the year, there will be, in a total of $194,000,000, a gain of $17,000,000 for twelve months. But the real significance of these figures lies in the fact that our exports of manufactures are likely to be higher by $11,000,000 than they ever were in any year before.

Two articles, or kinds of articles, stand out prominently in the list of exports, viz., agricultural implements and machinery. Of the former, the value exported during the first eight months of the present year has been about four and a half millions, a gain of half a million over the highest previous year; of the latter, seven and a half millions, a gain of nearly a million and a quarter. These two classes of articles are symptomatic of a coming great expansion in our sale of articles made of iron and steel to foreign countries. We have now reached a point where pig iron can be produced as cheaply here as in any country on the globe. If we cannot as yet produce steel billets as cheaply as any other country, we shall be able to do so very soon. The chief components of machinery, wood and iron, being placed at the service of our manufacturers at as low figures as are reached in Europe, the inventive faculty of our people will soon put them at least on a footing of equality with those of England and the Continent in general, and in some particulars will give them an advantage. A gratifying increase is shown in our exports of carriages, chemicals, clocks and watches, paper, flax and hemp goods, scientific instruments, builders' hardware, locomotives, sewing-machines, and boots and shoes. In the item of copper manufactures there was a remarkable increase from $252,000 to $818,000. In view of these facts it will be difficult to deny that the United States has outgrown the need of a protective tariff as regards the chief branches of manufacturing industry.

The death of William Mahone removes from the stage a man who fifteen years ago was one of the chief figures in national politics. During the last two years of the Hayes Administration the Senate had been controlled by the Democrats for the first time since the beginning of the civil war. The elections of 1880 enabled the Republicans to recover some of their lost seats, but the division of the body in the forty-seventh Congress remained in doubt, because David Davis of Illinois had maintained an independent attitude and William Mahone was coming from Virginia without any announcement of his purposes. When Mahone took the oath as Senator on the 4th of March, 1881, he came as a political freebooter. He represented all that was worst in the politics of his State. While he had remained a regular Democrat, he was charged by the Republicans with having participated in the grossest election frauds. Personally unscrupulous, no sentiment of honor or State pride deterred him from taking up repudiation as a means of securing office from a combination of the worst voters in both parties, and he went to Washington as the first man ever elected to the United States Senate on the platform of cheating the creditors of a commonwealth.

But he was also the first man who had been elected since Reconstruction days from any Southern State on any platform except that of regular Democracy. He had been supported by nearly all of the Republicans in the Legislature that chose him. He was believed to be willing to sustain Republican measures in the Senate if he should receive sufficient consideration. On the 14th of March, replying to Ben Hill's challenge, he declared his independence and virtually announced his purpose to support the Republicans. The Republicans were only too glad to welcome this political pirate into their ranks. Mr. George F. Hoar of Massachusetts joyfully extended the right hand of fellowship in

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a speech which it seems almost an act of cruelty towards a now old man to recall. The new President from Ohio followed the lead of the Massachusetts Senator, and a bouquet from the White House conservatory on the repudiator's desk next day foreshadowed the willingness of Garfield, and later of Arthur, to turn over the patronage of Virginia to Mahone. Never were the offices of any State so completely handed over to one man. With his previous hold upon Virginia thus reinforced, he carried the next Legislature and elected his man Riddleberger as his associate and tool—an utterly worthless fellow, who became a common drunkard and intolerable nuisance before his term expired. Under such leadership Republicanism in Virginia sank to the lowest depths of degradation, and Bourbonism recovered control of the State. Now that it is all over, even Mr. George F. Hoar must see what disgraceful folly it was from the start.

An election for Mayor in Indianapolis ought not, in the nature of things, to be a matter of much concern outside that city. But when an ex-President of the United States participates in the canvass, and when his home organ invokes support of its candidate for the effect which his election or defeat will have upon national politics, people throughout the country naturally give attention to the result. On the morning of the contest the *Journal* declared that "every voter in Indianapolis who desires to strengthen Republicanism in Indiana, to help sustain Republican ascendency in the States which vote in November, and to put Kentucky into the Republican column, will hurry to the polls and vote the whole Republican ticket this morning." The Democratic candidate was elected by a majority of about 3,700 in a total vote larger than was cast at the corresponding election two years ago, when the Republicans won by a majority of about 3,100. After it was all over, the *Journal* made a complete recantation, and declared that "the plainest feature of the situation is that from a party point of view there was no politics in the result"—a view which is endorsed as the right one by the *News*, the Independent journal of the city. Naturally, however, the Democrats after election accept the *Journal's* ante-election position as the sound one.

It is clearly Tammany's intention to put its worst foot forward this year, and for this we should be thankful, for it thus removes all chance for doubt as to the character of the organization. For the Supreme Court it has nominated Messrs. Smyth and Truax, who were rejected by the people a year ago for good and sufficient reasons, and has associated with them Mr. Charles F. MacLean, whose nomination is openly confessed to be the price of the support of the "Ridder crowd," who continue, with delicious humor, to call themselves "The German-American Reform Union." This name was adopted last year, and was designed to show that the German voters were in favor of good government as opposed to the rascality of Tammany Hall. To continue the name after they have gone over to the side of Tammany and rascally government, is as good a joke as the proposal to get their Sunday beer by putting Tammany men into the offices of County Clerk and Register and into the courts. Not one of the offices to be filled in the city this year has any connection whatever with excise matters, nor can the result of the city election have the slightest effect upon the Sunday-beer question.

One encouraging feature of this year's election is the assurance of a closer approach to honesty and accuracy in the registration and balloting in New York and Brooklyn than was ever before known in these cities. The new registration system is more exacting than the old one in several respects. No man born abroad can vote under the new Constitution unless he shall have been for ninety days before election a citizen of the United States—a provision which prevents the naturalization frauds that were formerly perpetrated toward the close of the canvass. The "dodge" of pretending to be illiterate, or unable to prepare a ballot by reason of inability to handle it, is also rendered difficult and dangerous by the requirement that a man must make oath to such illiteracy or physical weakness when he applies for registration. The danger run in fraudulent registration is vastly increased by the provision that every applicant, in addition to telling his age, as heretofore, must give his height, weight, color of hair, and any mark or scar that will fix his identity—a requirement that is sure to frighten off not a few would-be repeaters. Moreover, not only are the election laws in better shape than ever before, but their execution is also in better hands. The nominees of the two parties for these offices in this city were subjected to an examination which resulted in weeding out one in every seven as utterly unfit by reason of incompetency or indifference. In Brooklyn the election board, itself composed of admirable officials, established a system of instruction for the registrars, inspectors, poll-clerks, and canvassers.

The movement for constitutional revision in the Episcopal Church in this year's general convention has met with failure, and this is but the latest example of the enormous difficulty of getting a modern church to revise either its creed or its polity. The Presbyterians voted a few years ago to revise, appointed committees to revise, debated and re-debated revision until everybody was wearied and talked into disgust with the whole subject; then it was dropped. The Congregationalists succeeded in adopting a simplified creed, but this was only because creeds, whether simple or complex, have little binding force in the Congregational Church. Several Presbyterian bodies in Scotland and England have, we believe, incorporated in their standards a "declaratory clause," practically serving notice that the signers of the creed are at liberty to hold it in a non-natural sense. But in general this is a bad century for either devising or revising articles of religious belief. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the thing was easy enough. Nothing seemed simpler to the theologian of that period than to emphasize your dissent from an outworn creed by making a new one which you would vow, and make your descendants vow, should last perfect and unchangeable till the crack of doom. Why are revisers so much less successful nowadays? Certainly not because they have minds less sensitive to theological difficulties, or because they are less conscientious. They are, however, no doubt more modest and less strenuous. Some of them have a saving sense of humor, too, and see the absurdity of laboring for perhaps twenty years to bring a creed "up to date," with science and religion well harmonized, only to find it obsolete as soon as fairly completed. But their main source of reluctance to revise, we imagine, is an unwillingness to fly to evils that they know not of. All the old difficulties and all the old shifts to explain them away, they are perfectly familiar with; the necessary proof-texts, the patristic citations, the logic-chopping, they have handy; the freedom which use and wont always creates, even under the most stringent terms of subscription, they enjoy and prize. How can they be blamed for dreading to give up these old facilities and privileges? A veteran common-law attorney could not with more justice look with apprehension upon the introduction of a code that would make all his learning void and his experience vain.

Mr. Arnold White has been writing in the London *Observer*, suggesting the creation of a royal commission to inquire into the net result of the missions to the heathen during the last century. The question is at present assuming a good deal of importance in England, owing to the late massacres which the Government has had to avenge at great expense, and which are very likely to be repeated as long as missionaries reside or travel in the interior. It is quite true that missionaries understand very well that in going inland among the Chinese they carry their lives in their hands, and, strictly speaking, have no right to call on their own government for redress. But in our day no government could stand by and see its subjects slaughtered or outraged simply because they were rash or fanatical. Moreover, the missionaries

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now claim protection as a moral right. One of our own proclaimed the other day that the Gospel ought to be supported among the heathen by iron-clads; and to those who remonstrate with them for preaching doctrines which excite the Chinese to violence, they oppose the command —"Go ye into all the world," etc. Now, Mr. White's contention is that, if the policy of protecting the missionaries in places where they have no standing under the local law is to be persistently pursued, there ought to be an inquiry into the matter from the purely secular point of view. He says there are now fifty-four Protestant missionary societies in Great Britain which spend one million sterling a year. If, Mr. White says, this is good for the empire and taxpayers, the missionaries ought perhaps to be encouraged and protected, but they ought at the same time to be called on to agree on the theological doctrine which the Government is to help to propagate. Thus far religious people have not even agreed on the theological doctrine to be taught in their own schools at home, and the heathen are daily puzzled and scandalized by the exclusive claims on their attention urged by each of the sects which have missions among them. How little chance there is of any such agreement, however, every one knows; but until it comes about, the Government might well decline lending its gunboats and Maxim guns to every variety of creed which chooses to attack the Chinese philosophy or superstitions.

The French military successes in Madagascar were, of course, foregone, and have served mainly, like the English exploits in capturing Chitral, to give occasion to glorifying despatches and decorations. President Faure's congratulatory telegram to Gen. Duchesne, as was said of one of Wellington's peremptory communications to the Portuguese Minister, would have sounded better if addressed to a stronger Power. There may be higher motives, in the war against Afghans and Hovas, than to try the machine guns and smokeless powder and get a little cheap glory, but the absorbed professional air with which military men fix their attention on these points alone makes it look as if they cared for nothing else. For many years, in fact, the savages in Africa and Asia have had no final cause of existence, from the technical military point of view, except to furnish material for experiments in the modern art of war. The French thirst for *gloire* is uncommonly strong, but it must also be uncommonly easy to satisfy if a victory over uncivilized tribes can long appease it.

The rush and crush for place in all departments of the public service in France continues to show how thoroughly imbued with the true spirit of democracy that country has become. Some statistics have lately been published for the prefecture of the Seine, which give some idea of the pressure for even minor offices. The committee on education had some forty places to fill with male teachers; the number of applications was 1,850. No less than 7,139 certificated female teachers contested for 54 vacancies. Even for the position of school-janitress, the applications were to the vacancies as 134 to 1. There were 8 clerical offices to be filled in the state tobacco factories: applicants, 2,679. The prefecture had to appoint 20 clerks in various departments, and had its choice among 3,126 candidates. For one vacancy in the public news-stands only 3,150 applicants presented their petitions, warmly endorsed by municipal councillors, Deputies, Senators, even Ministers. Such figures tell their own story. We need not dream about a distant future when the masses will rise up and demand that the state support them; the masses are already up and pouncing upon every state employment in sight.

An indignant German writes to a Berlin paper giving a list of the dramas performed in all the Berlin theatres on the evening of Sedan Day. In every case but three, the piece was a translation or an adaptation from the French! "Where is our national dramatic art," cries this outraged patriot, "if it can make no better showing on such a great national anniversary?" Emperor William will have to look into this. The worst of it is, though, that he has looked into it, and, in his capacity of judge of fine arts by divine right, has rebuked the popular Sudermanns and Hauptmanns, and told the stupid public that his favorite Wildenbruch is the really great German dramatist. No one can say, therefore, that the Emperor has not done his duty; and if Sudermann wins triumphs in Paris, that only shows how unsound and perverse is Gallic taste. The wicked French critics, on the other hand, attempt to console the Germans by reminding them that it has always been the rôle of Prussia to produce soldiers, not artists. They will yet be raking up the ill-natured things Sainte-Beuve said about the suspicious beer-splashes and tobacco-stains always to be found on the most *spirituel* pages of a German writer.

The new Austrian ministry assumes office with the assured parliamentary support of but one of the principal parties—the Poles. Count Badeni, the Premier, has as Governor of Galicia made an excellent reputation, and, although a conservative and a good Catholic, he is not a Clerical, and will be a warm adherent of the Triple Alliance. The Liberals are reserved in their comments on the new cabinet, not a single member of which was taken from their ranks, but the usually turbulent Young Czechs, strangely enough, extend a cordial greeting to Count Badeni. This is interpreted in the Liberal camp simply as a bid for office on the part of their leaders. The two principal tasks before the Badeni ministry are electoral reform—a legacy of Count Taaffe's, left undisturbed by both Prince Windischgrätz and the provisional Kielmannsegg ministry—and the renewal of the compromise with Hungary. There is little doubt that the new Minister of Finance, Von Bilinski (who is a distinguished political economist), will arrive at an understanding with his Hungarian colleague satisfactory to both parliaments. The greatest difficulty which confronts the new ministry lies in the violence of the anti-Semitic agitation which has so long disgraced Vienna, and which has just culminated in the election of 92 anti-Semites against 42 Liberals to the Municipal Council of that city. The Austrian Government will have finally to deal with this craze. The Liberal members of the Council are certain to make common cause with the Liberals in the Reichsrath, and Count Badeni will have to reckon with them first of all in casting about for a majority. He is not likely to bid for the support of the discordant elements which make up the anti-Semitic party.

Mr. S. F. Van Oss has a valuable study of "Golden" South Africa in the last *Investors' Review*, the most effective part of which, perhaps, is the condensed way in which he sets forth the immense and absurd inflation of mining shares on the London Stock Exchange. The yield of the Witwatersrand mines last year was 2,000,000 ounces, worth $37,500,000. One-third is reckoned as gross profit, and, in fact, $7,900,000 was paid in dividends. Estimating the yield this year at 2,500,000 ounces, the dividends will be of course proportionately increased; and supposing, as is likely, that the yield next year will be 3,000,000 ounces, there will be $11,500,000 for dividends. But the present market value of the Witwatersrand gold shares is upwards of $750,000,000, which would show a return of only 1.53 per cent., even discounting in advance the output of 1896, and making no allowance whatever for the gradual and inevitable exhaustion of the property. The question is, therefore, how long will people go tumbling over each other to make less than 2 per cent. on their money? Already there are signs of uneasiness in the "Kaffir Circus," and nothing can be more certain than that, sooner or later, the tent will be blown down over the heads of the performers. They have tangible property of enormous value—there can be no doubt of that; Mr. Van Oss's investigations confirm strikingly the assertions about the richness and abundance of the South African gold deposits. But gold, when capitalized at three or four times its value, is just as sure to come down with a crash as is pig iron or copper.

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THE CONDITION WHICH CONFRONTS NEW YORK CITY.

THE fact in the present canvass in this city which not only dominates all other facts, but makes every other fact seem petty and unimportant, is that we are threatened, through the coming election, with a return of Tammany to power. We are not to-day concerned with the question whose fault it is; the even distribution of blame may be left to quieter times. But it may be said in general terms that it is the fault of the population of this city. We are firm believers in the doctrine that people generally, in the absence of foreign conquest, have the kind of government which they deserve and their particular variety of human nature calls for. The gang who took possession of the city in 1888 did not seize it by force; they were voted into it. Nor did they get their renewed lease of power in 1892, after four years of crime and outrage, by any special interposition of Providence. They got it by consent and approval of 173,000 New Yorkers, among whom were men of all classes and conditions, including members of the City Club. It took six years of administration compared to which that of Turkey is respectable, and a final explosion of vice and wickedness such as no civilized city in modern times has ever seen, to rouse enough of us into casting these devils out of power.

What we are now asked to do by some is to express our disapproval of "dickering," and our sense of the imperfection of the Committee of Fifty, and our faithfulness to the principle of non-partisanship, by running the risk of restoring Tammany, with all its horrors. That the Plattites and Stecklerites and O'Brienites should be willing to run this risk, it is easy to understand. The Tammany régime never was really repulsive to these gentry. In fact, they flourished under it as they could not flourish under a reformed city government, by means of bargains, and dickers, and deals, and "diplomacy," as Platt calls it. They would vastly sooner have Gilroy or Grant in the mayoral chair than Mr. Strong or Mr. Low or Mr. Smith. What astonishes and perplexes us is, that a good many people who surely hate and fear Tammany as much as we do, seem to contemplate its restoration with a certain calm, if it only enables them to protest against "dickers" and to maintain their own character for consistency. Their attitude strikes us as very much resembling absorption in the question of the best form of government, or the comparative merits of protection and free trade, when a Tartar horde was one day's march from the city.

If it were possible that defeat at the polls next month would leave the cause of reform where it stood this time last year—with an overwhelming torrent of indignation and hope and moral fervor behind us—we do not know that we should not cheerfully face defeat for the sake of a ticket to which no one could object on the ground of either principle or expediency. But we cannot go back. Much has happened since then. The situation has changed, and it has changed owing to the character of the constituency. Who could have supposed last year that the German-American Reform Union, composed, as we thought, of such nice, intelligent immigrants, would, after all it said and saw of Tammany, turn round this year, and offer to put Tammany back for a certain number of barrels of Sunday beer? Who could have supposed that a large body of native Republicans, middle-aged, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist, would combine together to hinder all legislation necessary to make the defeat of Tammany effective for reform and purification of the city government? And yet both these things have happened. No; we cannot go back one year. If we go back at all, we must go back six years. We must go back to the days when 30,000 Republican registered voters refused to vote to defeat a Tammany Mayor; when thousands of resolute optimists thought Tammany rule not such a bad thing after all, and its assailants ridiculous and crack-brained persons; when the masses of the poor believed Tammany invincible and police blackmail a feature of American government, and when our leading public offices were firmly held by the scum of our population.

Tammany did not get possession of the city at one stroke. It took four years to do it. It will take four years, in the popular eye, to oust it. It will never be thoroughly gone until the bulk of the voters believe it is gone. They do not believe it now. They expected what we now see—a division among the friends of reform on all sorts of pleas, some good, some bad, and some trifling. They do not yet understand what reformers mean by non-partisanship. They have seen the offices of the city distributed by reformers on the old Tammany principle, to which they are used and which they comprehend. The reformers, in fact, they look on as a subject population might look on a foreign conqueror, who would probably soon depart and leave them under their old rulers. Hence a very widespread readiness to run back to the "Wigwam" on the slightest sign of wavering or dissension among the supporters of the new régime. That Tammany thinks these hopes or fears well founded, we may fairly infer from the character of its nominations. In none of them is there the slightest sign of concession either to the Fifty or the Good Government clubs, Parkhurst or Roosevelt, or any other champion of reform. No pandering to the moral sense of the community is visible in one of them. In fact, it has made a collection of all its worst and most notorious rascals and offered them, in sheer defiance, for nearly every office now vacant. Moreover, it expects to elect them through the divisions of its opponents. If it succeeds, all the consolation we shall have will be that the Good Government men sold their lives dearly, and that Dr. Parkhurst made it hot for the enemy under the old flag.

We reformers are not engaged in founding a new religion, or establishing a church in New York, or seeking to emancipate slaves or convert the heathen. We are trying to provide the city of our residence with a decent administration, and, in a measure, to force it on an ignorant and unwilling constituency. In many ways our work resembles an attempt to get the denizens of a tenement-house not to keep potatoes in their bath-tubs, and not to cut away the stairway for kindling-wood; but we have perforce to get their consent to their own elevation, and the apostles of dirt and disease are waiting outside to witness our failure. Is it not, under these circumstances, rather absurd to ask us to risk this failure sooner than acknowledge that Keating is as good a man as Blauvelt, or Hamilton as good a man as Lockman? Which is the better man we confess we do not know, and our position, we take it, is that of about 100,000 voters in this city. Nor are we disposed, in view of the danger to which our disputations expose us, to inquire too curiously just now as to the considerations to which either Hamilton or Keating owed his nomination. The penalty of quarrelling over them is too tremendous. We are not willing to burn our house down to roast a pig, no matter how scarce fuel may be. We prefer fasting a while if necessary.

THE LATEST SOCIALISM 300 YEARS AGO.

To learn that folly is no new thing under the sun is, it must be confessed, only a dubious comfort. If the wild whimsies of unreason have marked all past centuries, the chances are they will not be absent from future ages; and that, as Thomas Fuller said, when discoursing on the hereditary nature of evil, "is bad news for my son." But even a captious mind may be reassured by reflecting that, if folly has been persistent, so have the social forces which somehow meet and vanquish it; that the world has, after all, blundered along to happier ways, and will doubtless wag on pretty successfully till a comet or the return of the ice age winds everything up. In particular is there a certain amount of rest for the weary to be found in the knowledge that social and political doctrines which, we are often told, are as entirely new as they are to be entirely fatal to liberty and property, are really but so many cast-off clothes brought out from ancestral attics.

A writer in the *Journal des Économistes* for September 15, M. Castelot, makes some of the very latest forms of hostility to "capitalism" seem antiquated enough by his researches into the commercial and economic and legislative history of Germany in the sixteenth century.

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Scarcely one of our most thoroughly "modern" attacks on capital fails to appear in M. Castelot's enumeration of the evils complained of and the remedies proposed three hundred years ago in Germany especially, and in the Holy Roman Empire in general. As early as that time had the great discovery been made that a large accumulation of wealth in the hands of one man or one family was a most detestable and dangerous thing, necessarily creating widespread poverty. "How can it be lawful," cried Luther, "in the eyes of God or of men, that one man should in so short a time become rich enough to buy kings and emperors?" It was the head of the great house of Fugger that he referred to—a name that then, in the denunciations of wealth and avarice, played the part which is taken nowadays by that of Rothschild or Rockefeller or Vanderbilt. Nor were the wise ways of limiting great fortunes which some of our social reformers consider their own pet inventions, unknown to their predecessors of the sixteenth century. Among the "Twelve Articles" put forth in the Peasants' War of 1525 (for the nineteenth century read, at will, Knights of Labor, Coxey's Army, the Populist party), was one proposing to restrict private fortunes to ten thousand florins. Any merchant possessing more was to be forced to loan of his superfluity to the less comfortably off, "évangéliquement"; if he would not, the state was to take over the surplus and loan it to the "bougeois pauvres" on easy terms, with no mention of security.

Rage against foreign trade, denunciations of luxury, fierce hatred of bankers and merchants, plans to regulate private life by force, laws and ordinances by the hundred against usurers and monopolists—all these things does M. Castelot show to have been common phenomena in the early part of the sixteenth century; and the phraseology in which they were expressed has often a curiously contemporary sound. Thus, an Augsburg chronicler records, under date of 1519, that the city was then the richest of all Germany, but that, unfortunately, the great merchants were all "great robbers." By their black art of "keeping accounts" and charging interest, they had impoverished all their more honest and less skilled neighbors. For Augsburg read Wall Street, and for the chronicler take one of our Christian Socialists, and the thing becomes at once up to date. The Christian Socialists, in fact, have a good right to call down curses on the heads of Luther, Zwingli, and Ulrich von Hutten, for having said all their good things before them. All the reformers appear to have taken their turn against capital and banking and trade. Luther admitted that commerce must go on, but contended that it must be conducted "chrétiennement." This is to be understood in the same sense as the "evangelical" mode of making loans—that is, to "lend, hoping for nothing again." Of course, Luther, in his charming offhand manner, was for putting "a hook in the snouts" of those merchants who were reluctant to carry on their business in the pure spirit of the Gospel.

Popular rights and the privileges of labor, also, made as great a stir, in their way, in the sixteenth century as they do now. The trades unions took hold of the City Council of Augsburg and proposed to legislate with as high a hand as their lineal descendants in the London County Council. Another link between the centuries will be found, we fear, in the statement that the minority of patricians in the Augsburg Council had little difficulty in managing the majority artisan members, by means of "petits emplois" and a little ready money on occasion. The development of manufacturing brought with it a turbulent working-class, which raged against the competition of foreign manufacturers, and demanded a "minimum wage," in the true spirit of modern enlightenment. There was even a sixteenth-century Grand Army, to complete the happiness of the times and to complete the parallel, as we read that the soldiers who had made the campaign in Italy came back wholly averse to earning an honest livelihood, and loudly insisting on grants from the public treasury with other privileges.

M. Castelot's article is written in a purely historical spirit, and, except in his title, and here and there an incidental phrase, he scarcely glances at the bearing of his investigations on present-day difficulties. Of course, no analogy of the kind can be completely made out. When all is said that can be said for the essential identity of ideas, the modes of expressing them and propagating them and fighting for them are so different from age to age as really to make each affair a new one. It would occur to any one's mind, for example, that socialistic and industrial troubles in a few sections of Germany three centuries ago must be very different, in their magnitude and peril, if not in their fundamental causes, from our world-wide disturbances. But it should be noticed, after all, that the international character of labor troubles and social unrest has already ceased to have the terror which enveloped it, for many thoughtful minds, ten and twenty years ago. The scale of the problem does not alter its essential nature. International resistance has met and conquered international aggression. Capital has always known how to defend itself from attacks of the kind M. Castelot describes, and doubtless always will know how.

LECTURES BEFORE COLLEGES.

THE Boston *Congregationalist* printed some unpleasant remarks a few days ago on the invitation given by Cornell University to Mr. C. A. Dana of the *Sun* to lecture to the students on "Journalism." An announcement that a students' lecture course at the Michigan University is to be opened on October 25 by Senator David B. Hill shows that the point of view on which it commented is spreading among the colleges—or, in other words, that the young men are taking the suggestion of their teachers to heart. To speak more plainly, the colleges are evidently following the example which has been set now for many years by the periodicals in refusing to maintain standards of morality of any kind, or to make any discrimination between writers, on moral grounds, or to consider anything in the selection of contributors, or even of subjects, except the questions, "Will he be read? Will his article pay?" There were visible signs of a tendency towards this commercial standpoint a year or two ago over the football matter. As the football craze grew among the youth, the opinion (mistaken opinion, it would seem) gained ground that football triumphs would draw students to the institution which achieved them, and there were too many instances in which the faculty seemed to encourage this belief—that is, to encourage the athletic mania, not in the interest of either health or learning, but as a matter of business. And yet if there be a single place in the United States in which commercial considerations should never tell, it is in seats of learning. It is of the last importance that the American man, in the period when his moral gristle is turning into bone, should find himself in a region in which things are not expected to pay.

Asking people to lecture to young men without reference to the moral place they occupy in the community, and without reference to the influence their career has had in lowering or raising the standard of public morality, or in moulding the tone and temper in which men approach the great social and political questions of the present day, is surely a very serious matter. A lecturer always seems to young men to be armed with some sort of authority; and some sort of authority he ought to have—that of learning, or public service, or intellectual distinction. Some such authority he generally has, though men lecture often who have none of it, and propose simply to gratify people's curiosity, like the Claimant, or Breckinridge, and the story-tellers and funny men to whom Major Pond sometimes treats us. But certainly no lecturer should be introduced into a college and presented by the faculty or by any lecture committee to the students, whom they are not willing to present for admiration or imitation; of whom they cannot say: "Here is a man worth listening to because he has deserved well of his country and his kind, because his success in life has been achieved through manly arts, and because the record of his experience in his calling is sure to be pure and inspiring."

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No other kind of lecturer should ever get a hearing in any such place.

We think it would be well for the public if the magazines adopted a rule of the same kind about their contributors, but then, magazines are avowedly published to make money and not to instruct youth. Their selection of writers, therefore, on the ground of simple notoriety we can object to only for the reason for which we might object to the exhibition of "freaks" and monsters in a dime museum. Such displays may do harm, but no one pretends that they are meant to do more than amuse, or gratify a more or less vulgar curiosity. Furthermore, the objections of moralists would probably do no more to purify the magazines than the newspapers. Business is business, and when the money is coming in, the cry of the preacher waxes very faint.

But colleges are not, or ought not to be, in business. They are in ethics, in civics, in philosophy, in jurisprudence, but they are not in business. Consequently, even though Croker were to draw a full house by discoursing on organization or blackmail, or "Rocky" Moore on the registration of deeds, it would be wrong for a college faculty to invite either to deliver a course to the undergraduates. We may say the same thing of David B. Hill. If there be any standard of morality left in our churches, schools, and colleges in this country, Hill is an infamous man. Why? Because he concocted, carried out, and boldly defended some gross election frauds on the people of the State of New York. For this the people punished him by defeat at the polls by an enormous majority. Now, if on moral grounds he is not fit to be Governor, he is still less fit to lecture in colleges on any subject. You cannot in such places separate the lecturer or the politician from the man. When a man gets up before a body of youths to tell them the results of his experience, he cannot cut himself in two and leave his worse half in the ante-room. He stands before them not simply as an orator, but as an influence and career. The audience are sure to think of him as such. If Hill were to lecture on any subject that he thoroughly understands and on which he can speak with authority, that subject would be tricks, intrigues, chicane, fraud, and the art of deception for base purposes. It is by such arts he has risen into prominence. It is these arts which have made him known at Ann Arbor, and which have suggested the invitation to lecture. On no subject which it concerns a young man to understand thoroughly, and upon which it is his duty to listen to the voice of a master, can Hill speak as one who knows; while his whole history as a public man suggests nothing but "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain."

We trust sincerely that this mania for listening to notorious people is not going to run now through all the colleges of the country, as such things sometimes do. It is an honor to be asked to lecture before a college, and, if we are to maintain any standard either of professional competence or of personal morality, it is an honor which should be bestowed with great discrimination. It is in vain that we ask our young men to live with the mighty dead, with Plato and Shakspere and Milton and Fénelon, if we ask them at the same time to live also with Dick Croker, Dave Hill, and Matt Quay. We must make our election. If colleges are meant to make tricky politicians and electioneering cheats, there must be no hypocritical pretence of respect for the great names of other ages, for the men of light and leading who make the glory of the race.

AMERICAN COLONIAL MANUSCRIPTS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—I.

LONDON, September 1895.

IN my recent letter upon manuscripts relating to the history of America which are preserved in the British Museum, a list of some of those manuscripts was promised. This list is now given: D. D.

Egerton MSS. 1,717, f. 117—Extract from a letter respecting the discoveries by the Russians on the northwest coast of America, September 23, 1764

Lansd. MSS. 1,177, f. 217.—Dissertation sur les côtes occidentales de l'Amérique Septentrionale.

Lansd. MSS 1,177, f. 268 —Remarque sur les côtes occidentales de l'Amérique Septentrionale, la terre de Jesso, et la Californie.

Add. MSS. 28,140, f. 34b.—A generall description of the American coasts and seas, with bearings and distance of capes and headlands, observations on currents, etc , translated from a Spanish MS. written by Capt. Domingo Gonzales Caranza, royal pilot 1718.

Add MSS. 27,856-27,858.—Francis Place. Papers relating to the discovery and history of America. Three volumes Paper, xix. cent., quarto.

Add. MSS 27,891, f. 1.—Sailing directions for different parts of the eastern coast of the United States, 1772-1778.

Sloane MSS. 3,861, f. 67 —History and description of the English Dominions in America.

Add. MSS. 15,898, f. 129 —An account of his Majesty's Plantations in America, n d.

Add. MSS. 23,615.—Copy of the representation of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations upon the state of His Majesty's Colonies in the Continent of North America; Whitehall, 8 Sept., 1721. At the end is "A Map of the English and French Possessions on the Continent of North America. 1727. H. Popple." See King's MS. 205. Paper, xviith cent., folio.

Add. MSS. 21,886.—List of plans, chiefly of places in N. America Paper, xviii. cent., quarto.

Egerton MSS. 2,395.—Miscellaneous official papers relating to the English settlements in America and the West Indies, chiefly documents submitted to or issuing from the Council of Trade and Plantations, with a few original letters; 1627-1699. A large part of the collection appears to have been formed by Thomas Povey, Secretary to the Council. The contents are:

Folio 202.—Draft of an Act to incorporateing a Company for the trade of America; n. d. [? 1659.]
Folio 370 —A grant of the office of Receivor Generall of the Revenues of the Forreigne Plantations in America & Affrica to Thomas Ross and Thomas Chiffinch, Esqrs.; 9 Apr. 15, Chas II. [1663]. Copy.
Folio 380 —Appointment of a Receivor General for Revenues out of America; circa 1668.
Folio 672.—Mémoires d'une découverte . . . depuis la source du fleuve St. Laurens en Canada jusqu'à la Rivière de Michichipsi dans la Floride, addressed by L[ouis] Le Page de l'Omesnil to [? Charles II.].

Add. MSS. 31,358.—A Survey of Lake Huron by Lieut. Henry W. Bayfield, R. N.; 1819-1822, 4 ft. 9 in. square.

Cotton MSS. Otho E. viii, f. 145.—An account of a country between 35 and 45 degrees lat. fit for a settlement.

Harl. MSS. 2,384, f. 86b.—Off America.

Harl. MSS 2,384, f. 88.—Off the American Islands.

Egerton MSS.—2,395, ff. 86-109.—Papers on the advancement of the English interests in America; [circa 1656-1658].

Add. MSS. 24,982, ff. 60-287.—Estat présent des Isles et Territoires du Roy d'Angleterre en Amérique . . . avec les cartes de chaque place et des tables astronomiques, qui serviront de calendrier aux habitants Anglois de ces pais là, depuis l'an 1686 jusqu'en 1700, etc. Most of the maps and part of the text are from Robert Morden's Geography Rectified [London, 1700].

Harl MSS. 6,273, art. 1.—A Memorial of Col. Quary concerning the State of Pensylvania & the other Colonies of America. Date June 16, 1703.

Add. MSS. 15,483.—Lists of the Councils in the several Plantations in North America, with the names of the persons recommended to fill up the vacancies in the said Councils, 1703-1711.

Add. MSS. 15,484.—Description of the Ports in the different Provinces of North America, their trade, extent, etc.; drawn up about the year 1770.

Add. MSS. 15,485 —Accounts of the exports and imports, with the number of vessels, their tonnage, etc., that have entered inwards and cleared outwards, in the several Provinces of North America, and its Islands, between 5th Jan., 1768, and 5th Jan., 1769.

Add. MSS. 27,856.—Notes on voyages and the discovery and geography of America.

Lansd. MSS. 100, art. 14.—A discourse on the discovery of the hithermost parts of America, written by Capt. Carleill to the Citizens of London.

Add. MSS 24,982.—Memoirs, etc., relating to the English and French possessions in America and the West Indies.

Egerton MSS. 2,395, f. 448.—Order of the Privy Council to the Committee of Plantations to advise "about the Rendition [to the French] of places in America," Aug. 30, 1667. *Signed* by [Sir] Edward Walker [clerk of the Council, and Garter King at Arms].

Add. MSS 22,875.—Plans, etc., of Fortifycations in British North America, 1750.

Add. MSS. 32,450 z —Hale County, *Alabama*, U. S. Plan by V. G Snedecor, 1870.

Add. MSS 31,981 B.—Cape Fear River, in N. Carolina. Plan of the mouth of, 1749.

Add. MSS. 32,496, f. 44b.—Carolina, North. Massacres by Indians in, 1711.

Add. MSS. 33,028, f. 400.—Carolina, North. Memorandum of ships entering the ports of, in 1739-1740.

Add. MSS. 32,715, f. 172.—Carolina, North. Observations on the Colony, 1748.

Add. MSS. 33,030, ff. 351-356.—Carolina, North. Memoranda relating to; 18th cent.

Add. MSS. 33,029, f. 204.—Carolina, North. Abstract of letter from, 1755.

Add. MSS. 6,727, f. 84.—Carolina, North America. Charter, 17 car. II.

Add. MSS. 6,194, p. 280.—Carolina, North America. Memorandum of a brief description of Carolina, 1660.

Add. MSS. 15,903, f. 115.—Report relative to the English discoveries in Carolina and Florida, and the settlement of English and French claims [temp. George I.]; the writer [Edward Billing ?] speaks of himself as having been Governor of New Jersey towards the end of the reign of Charles II.

Egerton MSS. 2,395, f. 661.—Proposals in order to the improvement of the county of Albemarle in the Province of Carolina in point of Townes, trade and Coyne, by George Milner; [? temp Chas II.].

Add. MSS. 32,693, f. 37.—Carolina, in America. Lord Carteret's statement of his claims in relation to, 1740

Add. MSS. 33,028, ff. 185, 187.—Carolina, South. Calculations of the revenue of, 1728.

Add. MSS. 32,709, ff. 123, 125.—Carolina, South. Letters, etc., conc. disputes of the Assembly with their agent in England, 1746.

Add. MSS. 33,030, f. 283.—Carolina, South. Observations on the state of; 18th cent.

Add. MSS. 33,030, ff. 346, 351-355.—Carolina, South. Memoranda relating to; 18th cent.

Add. MSS. 22,680, f. 14.—A short Abstract of the

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Contract for transporting a Number of Swiss to S. Carolina.

Add. MSS. 33,029, f. 357.—Plan for the protection of South Carolina, 1756.

Add. MSS. 29,973.—Carolina, South. A Short Description of the Province of, written in 1763 by George Milligen Johnston, M.D., late Surgeon-General to all the Garrisons for his Majesty's forces in S. Carolina and Georgia. Printed with some corrections and notes by the author.

Add. MSS. 32,860, f. 301.—Newberry, in South Carolina. News from, 1755.

Add. MSS. 22,680, f. 11.—Reasons humbly offer'd for fortifying Port Royal harbour in S. Carolina and for erecting an Hospital and Store houses there.

Add. MSS. 33,029, ff. 204, 229.—Connecticut in N. America. Abstract of official letters from, 1755.

Add. MSS. 15,487.—Connecticut, Province of. Papers relating to its boundary line, 1735-1754.

Egerton MSS. 2,395, f. 393.—Instructions to Colonel Richard Nicolls, Sir Robert Carr, George Cartwright, and Samuell Mavericke, Commissioners, for the visitacion of our Colony of Connecticott; 23 Apr., 1664. Signed, with seal.

Egerton MSS. 2,646, ff. 181, 240.—Saybrook, in Connecticutt. Letters from G. Fenwick, in 1642, 1643.

Egerton MSS. 2,648, f. 1.

Lands. MSS. 707, f. 70.—A geographical and historical narrative or summary of the controversy between Daniel Nimham, Sachem of the Wappinger tribe of Indians, and Roger Morris and others of New York, heirs and representatives of Col. Frederick Philipse, also of New York, concerning a large [ ] of land contained within the limits of Philipse's Upper Patent, so called, in the southernmost part of Dutchess County in the aforesaid Province. With the decision of the above controversy by the Council at Fort George in the City of New York, March 11th, 1767.

Add.MSS. 21,782-21,783.—Correspondence of General Haldimand with officers commanding in Detroit and its dependencies. With enclosures and papers relating to Detroit; 1772-1784. Two volumes.

Harl. MSS. 1,589, f. 22-22 b.—Histoire de la Floride, par Bazanier.

Add. MSS. 14,034, f. 227.—Papers relating to East Florida and Pennsylvania, 1767, 1771.

Add. MSS. 14,034. f 382.—Memoranda relating to the Colony of West Florida, by Capt. Johnston.

Add. MSS. 13,988, f. 169.—Paper relating to the conquest of Pensacola in Florida.

Add. MSS. 21,675.—Letters and papers, relating chiefly to Ordnance affairs at Pensacola, during Gen. Haldimand's command in Florida, 1765-1773. At the end of the volume are plans of the city and fort of Pensacola.

Add. MSS. 33,029, ff. 71-76, 122.—Georgia, in N. America. Establishment of the colony circa. 1751-1754.

Add. MSS. 33,029, f. 357.—Georgia, in N. America. Plan for the protection of, 1756.

Egerton MSS. 1,137, 1,138.—Georgia, in N. America. Drawings and natural history of the birds of, by I. Abbot, 1804.

Add. MSS. 14,036.—Georgia, in America. Maps of.

Add. MSS. 13,970 b.—Georgia in America. Map of part of, by W. Hack [?].

Add. MSS. 21,672, ff. 227, 229.—Addresses of the Houses of Assembly to Sir James Wright, Bart., Governor of Georgia, March 9, 1774.

Egerton MSS. 1720.—Correspondence of Gedney Clarke, senior, and Gedney Clarke, his son, with William, Count Bentinck, President of the States-General of Holland, on the affairs of the newly formed settlement of Demerara and the insurrection of negroes in Berbice, with translations in Dutch and French, and other papers; 12 July, 1762—23 Aug. 1766.

Add. MSS. 6,807, f. 108. 6,816, f. 85, 6,825, f. 42.—Louisbourg, in North America. Notice of its surrender, Aug., 1758.

Add. MSS. 33,029, f. 357.—Louisiana, in N. America. Plan for conquest of, 1756.

Add. MSS. 17,569, f. 126.—Report of Francisco Honibrados on the climate and commercial advantages of Louisiana, 1763.

Egerton MSS. 2,395, f. 497.—Letter about Maine, Dec. 18, 1674.

Add. MSS. 15,488.—A volume of Papers, manuscript and printed, relating to the case of the Kennebeck River, in the province of Maine, between the Brunswick Proprietors and the Plymouth Company, 1752-1762.

Add. MSS. 28,089, f. 1.—The proposalls of Ferdinando Gorges, Esq., for the sale of the province of Maine in New England to his Maiestye, 24 Feb., 1675-6. Signed.

Add. MSS. 21,685.—Copies of accounts and papers relating to the farm of Long Meadow, in Maryland, belonging to General Haldimand, 1766.

Add. MSS. 21,494, f. 60.—Memorial to John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, on the plantation of land between Maryland and Carolina; n. d., temp Anne.

Add. MSS. 15,489, f. 61.—Prince George's County in Maryland. Papers relating to, 1740-1748.

Add. MSS. 33,231, NN. 9.—Fort Bedford. Maryland. Plan of.

Add. MSS. 15,486.—Copies and drafts of papers, consisting chiefly of Reports, etc., relating to the Memorial of the Governor of Massachusetts Bay, in which he sets forth divers encroachments committed by the House of Representatives on the King's Prerogative, 1720-1724.

Egerton MSS. 2,395, f. 387.—Instructions to Colonel Richard Nicolls, Sir Robert Carr, George Cartwright, and Samuell Mavericke, Commissioners to visit our Colony of the Massachusetts in our Plantacion in New England, Apr. 23, 1664. Signed by Charles II. and countersigned by Henry Bennet [Secretary of State, afterwards Earl of Arlington.] With seal.

Add MSS. 5,489, f. 69.—Massachusetts Bay, Company of. Abstract of the charter for its incorporation, 1628

Add. MSS. 15,487.—Collection of Papers, chiefly original, relating to the settlement of the boundary line between the provinces of Massachsetts Bay and Connecticut, with maps and surveys, 1735-1754.

Egerton MSS. 2,395, f. 199.—Objections to the encroachments of the Massachusetts Proprietors; [temp. Commonwealth (?1659)].

Egerton MSS. 2,395, f. 442.—Command to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts to send representatives to England; 1666.

Egerton MSS 2,395, f. 299.—Report of the Councill for forreigne Plantations concerning the Encroachments of the Massachusetts Colony; endorsed Apr. 8, 1661.

Egerton MSS. 2,395, f. 671.—Petition of Lyonell Copley and other "Merchants adventures trading in the Iron Workes in New England" to the "Committee for forraine affaires," for redress on account of the seizure of their Estates in Massachusetts; [? temp. Chas. II.] Copy.

Egerton MSS. 2,659-2,675.—Massachusetts, N. America. Correspondence and papers of Gov. T. Hutchinson, his family and others, 1741-1821.

Add. MSS. 33,029, f. 21.—Massachusetts, N. America. Treatise on the paper currency in, circa. 1745.

Add. MSS. 32,735, ff. 119, 123, 129.—Massachusetts, N. America. Papers relating to, 1754.

Add. MSS. 33,029, ff. 204, 206.—Massachusetts, N. America. State of the colony, etc., 1755.

Add. MSS. 15,486.—Massachusetts, Province of. Papers relating to the Governor's memorial touching encroachments by the House of Representatives, 1720, 1724.

Add. MSS. 15,487.—Massachusetts, Province of. Papers relating to its boundary line, 1735-1754.

Add. MSS. 32,975, f. 477.—Massachusetts, Province of. Vote of thanks to the Duke of Newcastle from the House of Representatives, 1766.

Add. MSS. 32,980, f. 116.—Massachusetts, Province of. Protest of the House of Representatives against the Stamp Act, 1767.

Add. MSS. 32,982, ff. 62, 64, 66, 68, 71, 73, 97, 121, 134, 198.—Massachusetts, Province of. Papers relating to, 1767.

Egerton MSS. 2,660, ff. 164-212, *passim*.—Massachusetts, Province of. Letters, etc., relating to Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts Bay, 1817-1828.

Add. MSS. 32,851, f. 108.—Mississippi, River. Intelligence of French troops being sent to, 1754.

Egerton MSS 2,395, f. 573.—New England. Lists of Books treating of New England, circa., 1677.

Sloane MSS. 3,105, ff. 1-8.—A treue relation concerning Newe England as it was presented to his Matie.

Lansd. MSS 204 ff. 105-114.—New England. A relation of New England. Imperfect.

Sloane MSS. 172, ff. 119-127. Relation of the state of New England [temp Car. I.]—It begins, "For the perfect understanding of the state of New England these three things deserve consideration, viz.: 1. The Countrie. 2. The Comoditie. 3. The Inhabitants."

Egerton MSS. 2,395, ff. 426-441.—Reports upon the state of the New England Colonies, 1665.

Egerton MSS. 2,395, ff. 396, 397, 414, 522.—Papers on the state and government of New England; [circa 1660-1644], 1665.

Add. MSS. 14,034, ff. 202, 211.—Papers concerning New England and the Islands of Madelaine, 1754, 1763.

Egerton MSS. 2,675.—New England, N. America. History of, from 1620 to 1680 by W. Hubbard, 18th cent.

Egerton MSS. 2,645, f. 245. 2,646, ff. 58, 76, 181, 240. 2,648, ff. 1, 6, 10, 12, 84, 105, 133. 2,650, ff. 333, 348.—New England, N. America. Letters from settlers in, 1631-1646.

Add. MSS. 33,029, ff. 21, 52, 54.—New England. N. America. Treatise on the paper currency, etc., circa 1745-1747.

Add. MSS. 33,231. H. H.—New England, N. America. Chart of the coast, 1711.

Egerton MSS. 2,395, ff. 518,520.—New England, N. America. Accounts of Indian raids on New England; 1675; MS. and printed.

Lands. MSS. 1,052.—A Collection of sundry original Deeds of Conveyance of Lands ceded by Indian Sachems to English Settlers in New England, from 1659 to 1711; with Covenants and Agreements made between the English Inhabitants within the jurisdiction for the river of Connecticut, and Miantinome, Chief Sachem of the Narregan Sets and Poquaumor Unkas, Chief Sachem of the Montegrins, Sept. 21, 1638.

Harl. MSS. 167, ff. 105, 106.—Some notes written by Sr. Simonds D'Ewes concerning the planting of New England.

Add. MSS. 24,516, f. 115.—Emigrants to New England, etc., in 1635.

Egerton MSS. 2,395, ff. 449, 454.—Order of the Privy Council to the Committee of New England to "make a review of what hath been done concerning that plantation"; Oct. 2, 1667. Signed by [Sir] Richard Browne [Clerk of the Council].

Add. MSS. 33,029, f. 212.—Boston in New England. Abstract of official letter from, 1755.

Egerton MSS. 2659, ff. 50, 56-59, 68, 70.—Boston in New England. Letters relating to the tea destroyed in the harbour, 1773-1774.

Add. MSS. 33,231, NN. 1.—Bunker's Hill, near Boston, U. S. Plan of action at, 1775.

Egerton MSS. 2395, f. 425.—Proposals for the Incouragement of Merchants inhabiting and residing in New England and other his Majesties plantations in those parts of America and for the benifit and aduantage of his Majesties Coustomes [circa 1664]. Signed by James Bollen.

Egerton MSS. 2,395, f. 670.—An Account of all the trading townes and ports lying upon the sea and navigable rivers in [New England] with number of houses in every town; [? circa 1675].

Add. MSS. 15,874, f. 208—Narrative of what passed upon the river Ohio [Aug., 1753—July, 1754.]

Egerton MSS. 2,395, f. 497.—Letter about New Hampshire, 18 Dec. 1674.

Add. MSS. 32,692, f. 31.—New Hampshire, N. America. Letter from Councillors and others of, to I. Thomlinson, 1739.

Add. MSS. 15,489, f. 1.—Papers relating to Rumford and Suncook in New Hampshire, 1729-1762.

Add. MSS. 33,029, ff. 243-288, 306, 317.—Ohio, River. N. America. Account of hostilities, and negotiations on, between the French and English, 1754-1755.

Add. MSS. 33,029, f. 34.—New Jersey, N. America.—Appointment of R. H. Morris as Governor, 1746.

Add. MSS. 15,489, f. 44.—New Jersey, Papers concerning, 1722-1772.

Add. MSS. 25,463, f. 78.—Founders of New Plymouth.

Add. MSS. 25,466—"Collections concerning the Early History of the Founders of New Plymouth by Joseph Hunter, F.S.A.," an imperfect draft of the work so entitled, published in 1849, but differing in many respects from the printed copy. Paper; xixth cent.

Add. MSS. 15,490.—New Yorke considered and

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improued, Anno Dni. 1695; being an Account of the Province of New York, by John Miller, with a dedicatory Epistle to Henry [Compton] Lord Bishop of London: accompanied by two plans. *Autograph.* Small quarto.

Church Brief B., II. 9.—New York in America. Brief in support of the College there, 2 Geo. III.

Add. MSS. 5,253, art. 18.—New York, Costume of the Indians in the neighbourhood of.

Harl. MSS. 7,021, f. 11.—An Account of the Settlement of the Palatines in New York. With a Letter signed James Du Pré.

Egerton MSS. 2,135, f. 5.—"A real Churchman" to —— Vardill, on the popular disturbances at New York, etc.; New York, May 2, 1775.

Egerton MSS. 2,395, f. 601.—Reasons for granting an act of naturalization to the Dutch and other foreigners in the state of New York; [temp. Chas. II.]

Add. MSS. 33,028. f. 398.—New York, City of. Note of trading vessels entering N. York from 1733-1739.

Add. MSS. 33,028, f. 22.—New York, State of, N. America. Bill for establishing a revenue from, 1710.

Add. MSS. 33,028 f. 221.—New York, State of, N., America. Proceedings on the erection of a French fort at Crown Point, 1732.

Add. MSS. 33,029, f. 67.—New York, State of, N. America. Papers on release of prisoners of war at, 1749.

Add. MSS. 32,818, ff. 53, 67.—New York, State of, N. America. Minutes of the Council of, 1749.

Add. MSS. 32,732. f. 668.—New York, State of, N. America. Minutes of meeting of the Captain-General with Mohawk Indians, 1753.

Add. MSS. 32,735, ff. 152-170.—New York, State of, N. America. Papers relating to, 1754.

Add. MSS. 33,029, ff. 219, 238.—New York, State of, N. America. Abstract of official letters from, 1755.

Add. MSS. 22,679, f. 1.—"Objections offered by the Magestrates of New York to his Honor the Lieut. Governor in Council against a Commission of the Peace being issued for the City and County of New York"; Dec. 19, 1764; with signatures.

Add. MSS. 33,231,NN. 2.—Albany, New York State, N. America, Plan, 1757.

Add. MSS. 33,231,NN. 3.—Albany, New York State, N. America, Lake Champlain.

Add. MSS. 33,231,NN. 4.—Fort Ticonderoga, and environs, on Lake Champlain, 1759.

Add. MSS. 33,231,NN. 5.—Fort George, on Lake George, State of New York, 1759.

Add. MSS. 21,778.—A letter giving a sketch of the natural and civil history of the State of Pennsylvania. Paper, 18th cent.

Add. MSS. 27,363, A—E.—Survey of the Oregon Territory, betw. latitudes 45 degrees and 54 degrees, including portions of the present States of Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, and part of British Columbia; and a map of Lake Superior; by David Thompson, Astronomer and Surveyor. Paper Rolls, 19th century.

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Eg. 2,395, f. 593.—"Letter to Mr. Lewen at New York concerning Mr. Pens Patent," of Pensylvania, n. d. [?1680].

Brief, B. II. 9.—Philadelphia, United States. Brief in support of the college there, 2 Geo. III

Add. MSS. 33,231, f. 6.—Fort Pittsbury, Pennsylvania, 1759. Plan of.

Add. MSS. 33,231, f. 7.—Fort Ligonier, Pennsylvania. Plan of.

Add. MSS. 33,231,NN. 8.—Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, N. America. Plan of operations against, by the British Forces, 1777.

Add. MSS. 32,420, f. 147.—Pennsylvania, N. America. Observations, by B. Franklin, on the present state of the Germans in, 1753.

Add. MSS. 32,852, f. 108.—Pennsylvania, N. America. Address of the Assembly to George II., 1755.

Add. MSS. 33,029, ff. 341, 343.—Pennsylvania, N. America. Abstract of letter from, 1755.

Add. MSS. 32,901, f. 417, 32,932, f, 68.—Pennsylvania, N. America. Accounts of free schools in, 1760, 1761.

Add. MSS. 32,934, f. 283.—Pennsylvania, N. America. List of those holding money for the German emigrants, 1762. Printed.

Add MSS. 33,029, f. 205.—Rhode Island, U. S. Abstract of official letter from, 1755.

Add. MSS. 15,489, f. 33.—Rhode Island. Papers relating to, 1769.

Add. MSS. 15,326.—Rhode Island, Plans of.

Add. MSS. 30,567, f. 207.—Letters patent of James I. for the colonization of Virginia in 1606.

Add. MSS. 28,620.—"A Journal of the Divideing Line drawn between the Colonies of Virginia and North Carolina, begun March 5, 1728, per Colonel Byrd and others." Paper. 18th century. Small quarto.

Eg. MSS. 2,395, f. 354.—"A discourse and View of Virginia," by Sir William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia. Printed in 1662.

Sloane 159, ff. 100-102.—"Certaine overtures made by [Francis fifth] Lord Willoughby, of Parham unto all such as shall incline to plant in the colonye of Saranam, or the continent of Guaiana," 1662-1665.

Add. MSS. 21,993, f. 174.—Documents relating to the foundation of the colony of Virginia in America. 1609.

Add. MSS. 12,496, f. 452, f. 454, f, 456, f. 458.—Proposals of Thomas Martin (brother-in-law of Sir J. Caesar) respecting the question between the Virginia Company and himself, Dec. 9, 1622; Capt. Bargrave's project touching Virginia, Dec. 8, 1623; "The manner howe Virginia may be made a royall plantation," by Thomas Martin; Proclamation of the Commissioners for Virginia, 1624 (printed).

Harl. MSS. 7,021.—A Tract, entitled, "Virginia reviewed," addressed to the King (Charles I.) and signed, "George Donne."

Roy. MSS. 18 A. XI.—John Rolf's Relation of the State of Virginia.

Add. MSS. 12,496, f. 459.—"The manner how to bringe in the Indians into subjection, without making an utter exterpation of them," by Thomas Martin, 15 Dec., 1622.

Sloane MSS. 1,039, f. 90.—"A true answeare to a writing of informacion presented to his Majesty by Capt. Nath. Butler, intituled, The unmasked face of our Colonie in Virginia, as it was in the winter of the yeare 1622" (imperfect).

Add. MSS. 12,496, f. 464.—Commission of James I. for the settlement of Virginia, 15 July, 1624.

Eg. MSS. 2,395, f. 606.—"Proposalls concerning building of towns in Virginia" (in the handwriting of Martin Noel?) temp. Charles II.

Hargreave MSS. 494, f. 88.—Report of the Case between the Gov. of Virginia and the House of Burgesses there, heard before the Privy Council. 18th June, 1754.

Add. MSS. 17,019, f. 110.—Virginia. Declaration of the people against the Governor, 1676.

Eg. MSS. 2,395, f. 147.—Report of the Committee for Jamaica and the West Indies to the Lord Protector, on the unsettled government of Virginia, and suggesting Edward Diggs as Governor; (Dec. 18, 1657). Copy.

Eg. MSS. 2,395, ff. 539 to 553.—Copies of letters and papers relating to the rebellion in Virginia under the leadership of Colonel Nathaniel Bacon; May-Aug. 1,676.

Add. MSS. 15,317.—Copy of the Proceedings in the General Court of the colony of Virginia, between John Hita and others, plaintiffs, and Thomas, Lord Fairfax, and others, defendants, relative to certain lands there, illustrated with plans and surveys; attested by Benjamin Waller, Clerk of the Court, and certified by John, Earl of Dunmore, Governor-General of the colony of Virginia, 1771; with various other papers relating to the same. Folio.

Add. MSS. 18,556, f. 13.—Sir R. Kaye's notes relating to Virginia.

Eg. MSS. 2,395, f. 496.—Order of a General Court of Virginia for a fine upon Giles Bland, collector of customs, for an outrage upon Thomas Ludnell, Secretary of State of Virginia; 21 Nov. 1674. Copy.

Add. MSS. 27,382, f. 197.—An Account of the Present State and Government of Virginia, by Henry Hartwell, James Blair, and E. Chilton.

Eg. MSS. 2,395, f. 296.—Queries "concerning the naturall products of Virginia," 4 Mar. 1660(1.)

Eg. MSS. 2,395. f. 368.—"Computation of an Iron Work in Virginia," n. d. [?1663.]

Add. MSS. 29,975, f. 63.—Abstract of a commission on Virginia and the Summer Islands; 9 May, 1623.

Add. MSS. 30,999, f. 100.—Directions for the Capes of Virginia and Channel up to Hampton Road; 18th cent.

Add. MSS. 33,055, f. 33.—Virginia, Colony of. Mem. of the state of the naval offices before they were filled up by the crown, circa. 1752.

Add MSS. 32,736 f. 515.—Virginia, Colony of. Plan for defence of, 1754.

Add. MSS. 32,850, f. 231.—Virginia, Colony of. Extract from Gazette rel. to action with the French, 1754.

Add. MSS. 33,029, ff. 106, 126-135, 174, 210, 234.—Virginia, Colony of. Abstracts of official letters, etc., on affairs in, 1754, 1755.

THE POLICY OF UNIONISM.

LONDON, September 25, 1895.

WHAT can the Unionist Government do to secure the maintenance of the Union?

My purpose is to answer this inquiry from the point of view of a Unionist; but, that my reply may be understood, I must insist upon two preliminary considerations which sometimes escape the attention of Americans. The policy of Unionism is, in its essence, a policy of conservatism. Its aim, as regards England and Ireland, is to maintain the existing Constitution; its aim is not, directly at any rate, to introduce a new condition of affairs. A Unionist Government, therefore, by the mere fact that it prevents the Act of Union from being tampered with, to a great extent fulfils the object of its existence. To place a check, even for a time, on innovation, is in itself no small matter. The mere dead opposition of English statesmen to repeal from 1834 to 1844 broke the power of O'Connell and terminated the agitation for the Repeal of the Union; the six years of Unionist administration from 1886 to 1892 have assuredly weakened, if it be only for the moment, the strength and the prestige of the Irish Nationalists. The party which nominally follows Mr. McCarthy does not wield half the influence of the party which in fact obeyed Parnell. Resistance, let it be conceded, is in one sense no remedy; but a policy of resistance has constantly given time for a rally on the part of the conservative forces in the state and for the gradual spread of disunion among a revolutionary Opposition. A period, moreover, of opposition to change ought to supply, though it rarely does supply, the time within which to cure the real evils which are the sources if not the justification of revolution.

The danger to England of Irish discontent is, in the judgment of Unionists, less pressing than it appears to foreign critics. This is a point on which it is painful to write. That a large proportion of the citizens of a country should be discontented with its form of government is in any case a most deplorable fact; it is the outward sign of a disease the cure whereof is imperatively demanded by every feeling of patriotism. There are few Englishmen who would not make heavy sacrifices for the sake of rendering the majority of Irishmen as loyal citizens of the United Kingdom as are the vast majority of Scotchmen. Yet on all topics of public interest it is well that the plain truth should be spoken. It is therefore right to assert that the actual peril to England of the disloyalty now existing among large classes in Ireland easily admits of exaggeration. This discontent is a subject of the deepest regret; it is not and ought not to be to Englishmen a source of fear. For the most painful feature of the relation between England and Ireland is in one sense a ground for confidence. Irish disloyalty, caused to a great extent by gross misgovernment in the past, is a chronic or a secular phenomenon in the history of the English people. The hatred of

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England on the part of many Irishmen has been in former times a much more intense feeling than at the present day, and in past generations Irish discontent has threatened England with far greater peril than at present. In the midst of the war with the American colonies, not only the populace but the leading men of Ireland were united in resistance to England. Yet England survived the loss of the American colonies, and, for good or bad, did not finally lose the control of Ireland. A century ago the Irish people were on the verge of rebellion; the disloyalty of Belfast was as marked as the disloyalty of Cork or of Dublin, and far more dangerous. During the whole of the great war, any French army which had landed in Ireland would have found, as Gen. Humbert's army did find, thousands of Irishmen prepared to welcome the invader. The population, moreover, of Ireland was at the beginning of this century larger than at present: it formed also a far larger proportion than to-day of the population of the two islands which now make up the United Kingdom. Yet England, though surrounded by perils, came victoriously through the severest contest which the country has ever sustained.

Do not let any one for a moment suppose that in recalling these facts I argue or suggest that England can or ought to resist just claims on the part of Irishmen. Might is not right, and no policy will ever, in the long run, succeed which rests upon their identification. But facts must always be recognized. A war between England and some great Power, say with France, is a possibility. In such a war the present condition of Ireland would be a source of English weakness, though, in the judgment of Unionists, not nearly so great a source of weakness as would be the existence of an Irish Parliament controlled by Mr. Healy or Mr. Redmond. My only contention is, that were things to remain as they now are, Irish discontent cannot in 1895 be anything like the same peril to England that Irish disloyalty was in 1782, in 1795, or in 1800.

If these preliminary observations be taken into account, it will be understood why Unionists perceive some great advantages even in a merely defensive policy. Their position in this matter, as in some others, resembles the position of American Republicans during the war of secession. Let me now, however, proceed to answer my question.

My reply, in its most general terms, is that Unionists ought to set before themselves two objects, of which the first is to strengthen the political defences of the Constitution, and of which the second is to remove every cause of Irish discontent that can be removed without touching the Act of Union. Each end, they believe, is attainable by appropriate measures.

First, as to the political defence of the Constitution. Parnell forced Irish grievances upon the attention of the English public by his system of parliamentary tactics. He organized, if he did not invent, obstruction, and thereby for a short time rendered the working of parliamentary institutions all but impossible. Any man who carries his memory back over twenty years or so can remember the striking immediate effect produced by this new plan of party warfare; but any one who looks a little beyond mere momentary success will probably admit that a system of annoyance cannot in the long run insure the triumph of those who adopt it. A nation cannot be brought into bondage by the misuse of parliamentary forms. Obstruction may change and permanently damage English parliamentary procedure, but it will never enable a minority to usurp the authority of the nation. Parnell's success, however, and the passing through the House of Commons in 1893 of a measure of home rule which it is now all but admitted could never have commanded the assent of the nation, are warnings to Unionists that the Constitution must be guarded against insidious or hasty attacks; and Unionists, as it happens, have it in their power both to render Parnell's parliamentary tactics impossible of repetition, and to increase the difficulty of any attack on the Act of Union. They can, by adopting the democratic principle, which prevails in France, in Switzerland, and in other countries, that representation ought to be strictly in proportion to numbers, at once transfer twenty representatives from Ireland to England. This reduction of the Irish representation to eighty or eighty-one members would probably reduce the number of Irish Nationalists in Parliament to a little over sixty. It is, again, on every ground desirable to do away with illiterate voters throughout the United Kingdom, and this step would lessen, though to what extent no one can tell, the parliamentary strength of the Irish Nationalists. Add to all this that, in consequence of recent events, the House of Lords has obtained the power of insisting that no home rule bill shall pass into law until it has definitely received the sanction of the electors at a general election, and that it is easy to trace the slow but certain growth throughout England of the opinion that fundamental changes in the Constitution ought to be submitted directly to the verdict of the electors. Whoever will fairly consider these things will come to the conclusion that the Unionist majority will find no insuperable difficulty in providing political safeguards for the maintenance of the Act of Union.

Secondly, as to the removal of Irish discontent. There exist, as most Unionists conceive, at least three different methods for removing some of the sources of Irish dissatisfaction. In the first place, the desire for home rule may, as most Liberal Unionists suppose, be partially satisfied by the extension to Ireland of the kind of local self-government which now exists in England and Scotland; and Lord Salisbury's Government will, we may feel sure, introduce some measure of which this is the object. Nor is there any reason to doubt that such a measure, if supported by the Irish members, may pass into law. There is some advantage in establishing throughout the United Kingdom the same system of local self-government, and it is at least possible that some Gladstonians whose zeal for home rule, which was not very warm at any time, and has now grown extremely cool, may, on the extension to Ireland of local self-government such as exists in England, desist from the advocacy of home rule. But, though most Liberal Unionists hope much from the effects of an Irish Local Government Act, many persons outside politics find it impossible to share these hopes. Whether such a system of local administration as now exists, but has not yet received a complete trial, in England would meet the needs of the Irish people, must appear problematical. It is difficult, further, to believe that, under the present condition of Ireland, the central Government will not be compelled to retain and exercise a power to check the aberrations of local authorities such as the Government does not possess and does not need in England. But, if this be so, it will be hardly possible to assert that Ireland has received the same kind of local government as England. Nor is it easy to convince one's self that the desire for home rule, which is either a wish for Irish independence or at lowest for the recognition of Ireland as a nation, can be satisfied by any extension whatever of self-government to Irish counties or parishes. My doubts, whatever their worth, are not shared by Unionists, who as a party certainly believe that a measure of local self-government will meet whatever is reasonable in the demand for home rule.

In the second place, Unionists, or at any rate Conservative Unionists, hold that a Unionist Government can go a good way toward meeting the wishes of Irish Catholics, and especially of the Irish priesthood, in the matter of education. This is certainly a course more easily pursued by Lord Salisbury and his colleagues than by a cabinet kept in power through the votes of English Nonconformists. What are the concessions, if any, which an English Government could rightly make, or which would conciliate the Irish priesthood, no one could pronounce who has not an intimate knowledge (certainly not possessed by the present writer) of the state of education and of public feeling in Ireland. All that a Unionist can assert is, that to leave questions as to the education of Irishmen, in so far as the state is concerned therein, to be decided in accordance with the wishes of the Irish people in the same sense in which questions as to education in Scotland are decided in accordance with the wishes of the Scotch people, is consistent with every principle of Unionism.

Lastly, Unionists hold that the root of Irish discontent is dissatisfaction (which has lasted in one form or another for centuries) with the system of Irish land tenure, and that just and vigorous legislation may turn Irish tenants into the owners of the land they occupy and thus deprive the home-rule movement of its effective strength. Here we come upon the fundamental disagreement which divides Gladstonians from Unionists. The followers of Mr. Gladstone maintain that Ireland is disturbed by the ardent desire of the people for the recognition of Irish nationality; that the agitation for home rule is part of the great nationalist movement which has distracted Europe for more than half a century, and conclude (as Unionists think) not quite consistently, that aspirations for national independence may be satisfied by the concession of the qualified political dependence which is known as home rule; hence, to English Home-Rulers, the wish of Irish tenants for changes in the tenure of land appears to be a subordinate portion of the demand for the recognition of Ireland as a nation. Unionists, on the other hand, if they are wise, never deny that the agitation first for repeal, next for home rule, and, when occasion has offered, for independence, does represent a real and widespread feeling; but they believe that aspirations for independence would remain little more than aspirations unless they were connected with a very ardent and effective wish on the part of the Irish peasantry for the ownership of the land. This view finds its confirmation in the experience of other countries, in the conclusions of foreign thinkers such as Gustave De Beaumont, who explored the intricacies of the Irish question with thoroughness and impartiality, and above all in the conduct of Irish leaders, who have never found any effective response to their appeals till, so to speak, they touched the earth. Labor has, curiously enough, been the teacher quite as much of Mr. Balfour as of Parnell. Whether the Unionist view of the situation be well or ill-founded it is not my purpose on this occa-

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sion to discuss; my wish is only to urge that this view dominates their whole position, and leads to the conclusion that they can take away the sting, so to speak, from Irish discontent by boldly carrying out the system of the purchase of land by means of loans from the state.

For the achievement of this end the present Government have several advantages. The purchase of land (Ireland) act, 1891, committed the whole Unionist party to the settlement of the Irish land question. The certainty that all hope or expectation of the immediate establishment of a Parliament at Dublin is at an end, makes it impossible for any tenant to count on obtaining within a few years almost for nothing the land which he now occupies; an Irish farmer therefore will, it may be supposed, look favorably upon any scheme for purchase on easy terms. Irish landlords, again, must know that there is never likely to be in power in England a Government more disposed than the present Ministry to treat their claims with justice. They may think, and with reason, that the only choice open to them is the choice between immediate purchase or future spoliation. Then, further, though on this point every one must form his own opinion, it is, to say the least, very doubtful whether the mass of the British electors would refuse to sanction a bold and liberal scheme, even if it involved considerable expense, for turning the Irish tenants into peasant proprietors. Neither the vices nor the virtues of the present electorate run in the direction of rigid economy. Be this, however, as it may, Unionists hold, and this is the only point on which I insist, that, by an extension of the policy embodied in the land-purchase acts, they can at any rate prepare the ground for the growth of contentment and loyalty in Ireland. A century ago discontent, not to say sedition, prevailed in Ulster. Gladstonians now blame Ulster for loyalty to the Union. AN OBSERVER.

Correspondence.

THE CHICAGO LAKE-FRONT SETTLEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your issue of the 3d inst., you publish, under the heading "Suppression by the Press," a letter from Mr. Edwin Brainard, dated the 26th of September.

Of course, you can know nothing of the merits of the matter referred to in Mr. Brainard's letter, but it seems to me that I have scarcely ever seen a clearer instance of pure impudence and unadulterated falsehood. The arrangement come to with Mayor Swift is universally recognized by all parties having the real interest of Chicago at heart as being an extremely beneficial one to the city, and the only sentiment one hears generally among citizens is that of surprise that the railroad company should have been brought to accede to the terms which its officers have agreed to.

There has been no "suppression by the press" in this discussion. The general feeling of the community and among newspapers is one of congratulation at the result obtained, and hope and expectation that the City Council will have the good sense to ratify the arrangement come to by the Mayor. It is only this morning that in the Chicago *Tribune* appeared a whole column of interviews with the leading citizens in the city, all men of almost national reputation, and the unanimous consensus of opinion is that the arrangement is a beneficial one to the city of Chicago and should be carried through.

I think that Mr. Brainard has hit upon a very unfortunate instance to illustrate "suppression by the press." Even the *Daily News*, a paper which has for years been the most active opponent of the Illinois Central Railroad, has little to say about this arrangement.—Yours respectfully, EDWARD A. BRANDEN.

304 OHIO STREET, CHICAGO, October 7, 1895.

PIECE-RATE WAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Through the kindness of a friend who is an engineer my attention has been called to a short paper entitled "A Piece-Rate System," by Fred. W. Taylor of the Midvale Steel Company, Philadelphia, which ought to prove of interest to a larger group than will have opportunity to see it in the Transactions of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, where it has been printed. I beg leave to report it briefly.

The essence of the system consists in determining the least time in which each and every one of the elementary operations can be performed successfully. The time required for any new piece of work is to be accurately computed, not guessed at. In making out the scheme, such questions had to be considered as: "To determine, formulate, and finally practically apply to each machine the law governing the proper conditions for obtaining the best results." As a first result many machines and tools of standard make had to be altered according to designs determined by the company.

Commissioner Wright (Sixth Annual Report, p. 87) says of the production of iron: "There is not, as yet, a scientific determination of the necessary expenditures in labor, in administration, or in the different classes of supplies in the production of these materials." Mr. Taylor's testimony is that, "of the three managing departments, the commercial, the financiering, and the productive, the latter, in most cases, receives the least attention from those that have invested their money in the business, and contains the greatest amount of risks." Systematization is recognized as a proper means to secure economical management. But can it be introduced into the machine shop and mill? Will it not become "red tape," *i. e.*, be abused and become a hindrance? Mr. Taylor answers from his experience.

The plans for increasing the output were introduced into the shops in connection with a "differential piece-rate" wage. Not only were the men stimulated, but the friction between the men and their employers was reduced, their *morale* improved, and their individuality developed. Whether or no this system of wages proves to be the "final solution of the wages problem," the possibilities arising, through a scientifically economical method of production, for a greater output to be divided between the men and the company, are strongly suggested by the following:

"A standard steel forging, many thousands of which are used every year, had for several years been turned at the rate of from four to five per day under the ordinary system of piece-work, 50 cents per piece being the price paid for the work. After analyzing the job . . . the writer became convinced that it was possible to turn ten pieces a day. . . . In place of the 50-cent rate that had been paid before, they [the men] were given 35 cents per piece when they turned them at the speed of 10 per day, and when they produced less than ten they received only 25 cents per piece. . . . From the day they first turned 10 pieces to the present time, a period of more than ten years, the men who understood their work have scarcely failed a single day to turn at this rate." FREDERICK W. MOORE.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.

UDALL AND CHAUCER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Some time ago, in tracing the sources of the "Roisterdoister," I found that, as had already been pointed out by various German scholars, our first comedy was based upon the two allied Latin plays, the "Miles Gloriosus" of Plautus and the "Eunuchus" of Terence. I was, however, unable to account for certain things in the English play which I felt were not original with Udall. As I believe I have now found an English source of Udall's inspiration, I take this means of calling attention to it, postponing for the present the detailed treatment of the general subject of the sources of the English play.

In his Latin models, Udall found his heroine, if we may so call her, a courtesan, who, in the absence of her lover, entertains another admirer. This character he transforms into a widow, named *Dame Custance*, betrothed to a merchant *Gawyn Goodluck*, who is temporarily away on a journey. During his absence *Dame Custance* is pestered by a young fop of the place, whose approaches she repels. In revenge, he makes an assault upon her house, but is put to rout (iv. 7–8). Nevertheless, the affair places *Dame Custance* in a suspicious light (iv. 3), and when *Gawyn Goodluck* returns, he is loath to admit her innocence until he has made a careful investigation among his friends (v. 1, etc.). Alone and disheartened, *Dame Custance* offers up this prayer:

"O Lorde, howe necessarie it is nowe of dayes,
That eche bodie live uprightly all maner wayes,
For lette never so little a gappe be open,
And be sure of this, the worst shall be spoken.
How innocent stande I in this for deede or thought?
And yet see what mistrust towardes me it hath wrought.
But thou Lorde knowest all folkes thoughts and eke intents
And thou arte the deliverer of all innocents.
Thou didst helpe the aduoutresse that she might be amended,
Much more then helpe Lorde, that never yll intended.
Thou didst helpe *Susanna*, wrongfully accused.
And no lesse dost thou see Lorde, how I am now abused,
Thou didst helpe *Hester*, when she should have died,
Helpe also good Lorde that my truth may be tried."
(v. 3.)

Her innocence is proved, the betrothed are reconciled, and all ends well with a grand supper at *Gawyn Goodluck's* house (v. 4).

In the "Tale of the Man of Law," Chaucer, like Gower, retells one of the stories in the Anglo-Norman Chronicle of Nicholas Trivet, written about A. D. 1334 (Skeat's 'Chaucer,' iii. 409 ff.). A widow, *Dame Custance*, living in seclusion, is pursued by a young knight dwelling in the town (line 585), whose ardent approaches are repelled (589). In revenge (591), he enters her house at night, slays the woman with whom she is sleeping, and later charges her with the crime. The king, who has been away on a journey, returns (604), and, while pitying *Dame Custance*, institutes a trial (618).

"Allas! Custance! thou hast no champioun,
Ne fighte canstow nought, so weylawey!
But he, that starf for our redempcioun
And bond Sathan (and yit lyth ther he lay)
So be thy stronge champioun this day!
For, but if Christ open miracle kythe,
Withouten gilt thou shalt be slayn as swythe.

"She sette her doun on knees, and thus she sayde,
'Immortal god, that savedest Susanne
Fro false blame, and thou, merciful mayde,
Mary, I mene, doghter to Seint Anne,
Bifore whos child aungeles singe Osanne,
If I be giltless of this felonye,
My soccour be, for elles I shal dye!'"
(631–644.)

Her innocence is proved and she becomes the

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King's wife. Troubles are not wanting, but in time all is well.

"Who can the pitous joye tellen al
Bitwix hem three, sin they ben thus y-mette?
But of my tale make an ende I shal;
The day goth faste, I wol no lenger lette.
This glade folk to diner they hem sette;
In joye and blisse at mete I lete hem dwele
A thousand fold wel more than I can telle."
(1114-1120.)

The touching episode in which the prayer is found is an insertion of Chaucer's, and so could not have been borrowed by Udall from the original or from Gower. There is, however, a somewhat similar passage in the "Eunuchus":

Thais. me miseram, forsan hic mihi
parvam habeat fidem
atque ex aliarum ingentis nunc me iudicet.
ego pol, quæ mihi sum conscia, hoc certo scio,
neque me finxisse falsi quicquam neque meo
cordi esse quemquam cariorem hoc Phædria:
et quidquid huius feci, causa virginis
feci, etc. (i., 3.)

It is probable that this was the original source of the scene in the "Roisterdoister"; but that Udall changed the soliloquy into a prayer in which *Custance* refers to Susanna, must be due to the recollection of Chaucer's *Custance*, who did the same thing.

The letter sent by *Roisterdoister* to *Dame Custance*, which, by wrong punctuation, is made to say just the reverse of what the lover meant to convey (iii., 5), may possibly have been suggested to Udall by the episode in the "Tale of the Man of Law," in which the letter sent by the King to his wife *Custance* (757 ff) is intercepted and replaced by one of exactly opposite import (792 ff). GEORGE HEMPL.

ANN ARBOR, October 5, 1895.

Notes.

T. Y. CROWELL & Co. include among their fall announcements: 'Beautiful Houses,' by Louis H. Gibson, with many illustrations; 'The Narrative of Capt. Coignet,' in a new and cheaper edition; 'The Hawthorn Tree, and Other Poems,' by Nathan Haskell Dole; a new edition, two volumes in one, of Hepworth Dixon's 'Her Majesty's Tower'; Keats's Poetical Works in two volumes, with biographical sketch by N. H. Dole; a revived 'Scottish Chiefs,' and Prof. Bascom's latest book, 'Social Theory' (vol. vii. in Crowell's Library of Economics and Politics).

E. P. Dutton & Co. will get out a new and fully illustrated 'Robinson Crusoe,' and will also publish 'The Blue Balloon,' a war-story for boys.

Lee & Shepard, Boston, have nearly ready 'Old Boston,' being half-tone reproductions of etchings, with descriptive text by Henry R. Blaney, and 'Gymnastics,' by W. A. Stecher, a text-book of the German system. The same firm also publish collected 'Poems of the Farm'; a new edition of Clifton Johnson's 'The New England Country,' at a reduced price; and 'Two Years on the *Alabama*,' by Lieut. Arthur Sinclair, C. S. N.

The Macmillans will soon publish M. A. Flory's "Book about Fans," carefully illustrated, together with a chapter on fan-collecting, by Mary C. Jones. They also announce Mr. Frederic Wedmore's work on the art of etching, in which particular attention will be given to certain neglected artists of the past, while the work of the best contemporaries will not be overlooked. The volume is to contain fifty illustrations.

Prof. F. M. Warren of Adelbert has edited Corneille's "Le Cid" for Heath's Modern Language Series.

Mayer & Müller, Markgrafenstrasse 51, Berlin, W., write us that the library of the late Julius Zupitza, Professor of Modern Languages in Berlin University, has been put in their charge, and that they hope to dispose of it "als Ganzes."

Frederik Muller & Co., Amsterdam, invite subscriptions to 'Abel Jansz. Tasman's Journal of his Discovery of Van Diemen's Land and New Zealand in 1642,' with documents relating to his exploration of Australia in 1644. The volume will consist of photolithographic facsimiles of the original MSS. at The Hague and elsewhere, with an English translation, under the care of J. E. Heeres, of the Dutch State Archives, and C. H. Coote, of the British Museum. The edition will be sumptuous and will be limited to 200 copies. The same firm will continue its reproduction of "Remarkable Maps" in their original size, begun last year, with a double Part ii.-iii., containing about twenty large maps of the seventeenth century showing the various epochs in the cartography of Australia, as understood by the Dutch cartographers. Mr. Coote again furnishes the notes.

A collection of reproductions of sixty-four of the best specimens of Lucas Cranach's woodcuts has just been issued by G Grote, Berlin (New York: Westermann). It is accompanied by an introductory sketch of the artist's development and productiveness by F. Lippmann.

An interesting discovery has been made in the public library of Perugia. It is a copy of the original edition of Dante's 'Questio de Aqua et Terra,' a volume of such exceeding rarity that five copies only are now known. One of these is among the recent acquisitions of the British Museum.

We notice somewhat tardily the fifth and sixth volumes of Dr. Thomas Hodgkin's 'Italy and her Invaders' (Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Macmillan). The history in its original form has been before the public for ten years; but Dr. Hodgkin, not content with the high praises it has received, has so amplified it as to make of this late edition a new work. In the present fifth volume, which covers the period from 553 to 600, he describes the Lombard Invasion, following as surely as the somewhat meagre authorities permit the course of intricate events. The great figures of this period are Alboin and Gregory the Great. The sixth volume treats of the Lombard Kingdom, 600-744, and in it we have the story of the remarkable race which seemed likely, at one time, to conquer all Italy and to establish there a united kingdom. That it failed was due to the intervention of the Frankish King, Charlemagne, whose overthrow of the Lombards will be the subject of Dr. Hodgkin's next and concluding volume. It is hard to see where any future historian will find a field to glean after Dr. Hodgkin's careful, thorough, and intelligent harvesting. He has exhausted all sources, and embraces in his survey the political, social, religious, and legal conditions of the age under consideration. The importance of his work is apparent when we reflect that the centuries between the fall of the Western Empire and the advent of Charlemagne were the period not only of the dissolution of the Roman world, but also of the rise of the races from which modern Western Europe has sprung. Maps, views, and genealogical tables add value to these volumes.

'The Islands of the Pacific' (American Tract Society), by Rev. James M. Alexander, is a brief sketch of Protestant missions in those regions. The larger part of the volume is taken up with the narration of the familiar facts of their early history, and comparatively little information is given as to the present condition of the islands. There are evident marks of haste or carelessness in the preparation of the book, which detract from its value. The illustrations of the natives and the scenery are interesting.

The *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* for October prints in full the interesting will of Benjamin Harrison, father of the signer of the Declaration of Independence and also Governor of Virginia, and ancestor of his namesake our ex-President; ancestor, too, as the name of one of his sons, Carter Henry Harrison, indicates, of the notorious ex-Mayor of Chicago. He was a large slave-owner, and in his bequest to his son Charles he expresses his desire that "there may be Five Slaves bought (Viz't) three women and two men as soon as Conveniently can be to Full slave the three Plantations on Secarnis"—a sentence hardly more afflicting to the moralist than to the enemy of the split infinitive. However, respecting some slaves to come to his estate by reversion, he directs that they be "divided into six as equal Parts as Possible, Without Parting men and their Wives." There are more letters of William Fitzhugh in the seventeenth century, a valuable series. "I add no more in this," he says to Nicholas Hayward, "because I am hurried away & hard in drinking with two masters taking their leave"; and twelve days later (August 20, 1690) he asks Mr. John Cooper's aid in "getting of us an able, learned, serious and sober Minister." It is odd to find this number closing with a censure of John Fiske's 'History of the United States' for its neglect of the Plymouth Governor Winslow by one of his descendants writing from Boston.

Lafayette College is to celebrate on October 24 the seventieth birthday of Prof. Francis A. March. The same date will mark the completion of forty years' service of the college by this distinguished philologist.

The American School of Classical Studies in Rome opens this week. Courses for 1895-'96 (the full school year is ten months) cover instruction in the following subjects: Latin literature as relating to customs and institutions; Latin epigraphy and palæography; the antiquities of ancient Italy, and especially the topography and monuments of Rome; early Christian antiquities; mediæval art in Italy. Graduates of American colleges, as well as other persons submitting proof that their studies have been such as to enable them to profit by the advanced work of the School, will be admitted on application. No charge will be made for tuition. The Director for the coming year is Prof. W. G. Hale of Chicago, and the Associate Director Prof. A. L. Frothingham of Princeton. Three fellowships are within the award of the School, two of $600 and one of $500; these have been assigned for the current year. The circulars, announcements, and regulations of the School may be had by applying to the temporary secretary, Prof. Samuel Ball Platner, Adelbert College, Cleveland, O.

The privy councillor, Dr. Von Anrep, has been appointed Director of the Medical Institute for Women at St. Petersburg, which is designed chiefly to provide female practitioners of the healing art for the country districts of Russia. The courses of study, while giving special attention to diseases of women and children and to obstetrics, embrace anatomy, physiology, general and special pathology, therapeutics, diagnostics, physics, chemistry, mineralogy, toxicology, surgery, sanitary science, dermatology, ophthalmology, psychiatry, neu-

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rastheny and kindred disorders, and extend over five years. A school of pharmacy is also to be established in connection with the institution. For the benefit of non-resident pupils there is a dormitory, with dining-room under the supervision and control of an "inspectress," who is appointed by the Director. Candidates for admission must be, as a rule, not less than twenty nor more than thirty-five years of age—and they must also be Christians! Every student is required to wear a uniform.

—The September number of the *Portfolio* (Macmillan) is devoted to a study of the 'Dutch Etchers of the Seventeenth Century,' other than Rembrandt and his school, from the competent hands of Laurence Binyon of the department of prints of the British Museum. Rembrandt's etchings and, to some extent, those of his pupils were dealt with by the late Mr. Hamerton in the first number of the new series of the periodical that writer created. Ostade, Ruisdael, and Paul Potter are the most important of the artists dealt with in the present number, and a fair idea of their etched work, together with that of Backhuysen, Van der Velde, Berchem, Dujardin, and others, is given by the four plates and twenty-nine text illustrations. Ostade is much the most fully illustrated of any of them, with one plate and ten cuts, and justly so, as he is by far the best etcher of them all, and at his best not too far below Rembrandt's average. We could wish that some other example of Ruisdael had been chosen than "The Cornfield," which has been so often reproduced. Paul Potter shows better, perhaps, as an engraver than as a painter, but an engraver rather than an etcher he was. The same inflexibility that mars his painting marks his work on copper. Mr. Binyon's text is scholarly and critical.

—Volume xxii. of the Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan is completed by parts ii. and iii. just issued, volume xxi. being in one part. Besides the paper already noticed in these columns, we have an account of "Three Popular Ballads" by Lafcadio Hearn. Living in Izumo, one of the oldest seats of Japanese culture, he finds near Matsué four pariah or outcast classes dwelling in villages apart from the thirty-six thousand residents of the city. The normal Japanese shun these villages "as they would a place of contagion." Only by concealing their identity and emigrating to distant places, can these former Eta and assistants at public executions secure the rights and privileges of ordinary citizens; and this, notwithstanding that their legal disabilities were removed and they were "elevated to citizenship" in 1870. The materials for a Japanese 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' are abundant; and in Japan no more than in the United States do social prejudices melt away upon the issue of an edict or even of the gift of suffrage. In two of these settlements of outcasts, the people are believed to be descendants of the family and retainers of Taira no Masakado, the only man in all Japanese history who (in A.D. 939) conspired to seize the throne for his personal occupancy, and whose wooden statue (as the local deity of Kanda) in Tokyo was in 1868 chopped to pieces by the imperial troops. The three ballads preserved by these singularly situated people are in still more singular contrast with Japan's life at this end of the nineteenth century. They are faithful mirrors of very ancient customs and superstitions, and show how much human nature at a similar grade of culture is alike whether in Nippon or Britain. The Rev. A. Lloyd is one of the comparatively few missionaries in Japan who have given earnest study to the peculiar phases of Buddhism in Japan. His presentation of its "Developments," as expressed in prose and verse, occupies 163 pages in volume xxii, part iii. Besides setting forth a general historical view, derived from the best foreign sources, and some suggestive parallelism with and contrasts to Christianity, this English clergyman gives a valuable digest of Japano-Buddhistic moral teachings. He agrees with other critical students in declaring Nichiren (born A.D. 1222), with whom the doctrinal evolution of the Indian faith in Nippon culminated, "distinctly the most picturesque character in the whole history of Japanese Buddhism." It is clearly shown that the coming of Roman Christianity in the sixteenth century saved Japanese Buddhism from self-destruction through intestine quarrels. The appendix on Japanese hymnology, showing the use of popular sacred music to an extent undreamed of by foreigners, is of high value. These twenty-two volumes, now indexed, have no peer in worth to the student of the Japanese country and people.

—The *Korean Repository*, conducted by American scholars in Seoul, continues its good work of enlightening the small world of its readers concerning a nation not yet out of the traditions of hermitage. In the April, May, and June numbers, Dr. H. N. Allen writes of places of interest in the capital, describing especially the white marble pagoda, around which, as rumor has it, the renaissance of Korean Buddhism will be celebrated by the erection of a new monastery. Dr. J. B. Busteed tells of the Korean doctor and his methods. Apart from inevitable quackery and superstition, "the same qualities which characterize a successful physician at home must be found in a good doctor here." The Korean pony, with infallibility in his feet, exhibits total depravity in his general behavior, but affords plenty of fun to the linguist, James W. Gale. Prof. H. B. Hulbert, in a striking article on the origin of the Korean people, works out the clue derived from Dallet, attributes to them a southern beginning, and connects them with the Dravidian tribes of India. The linguistic part of the argument is strong. Of direct American interest is the graphic narrative of a native eye-witness of the massacre of the adventurers who made "an experimental trading voyage" into this country, not yet open by treaty, in 1866. In the schooner *General Sherman* they penetrated to Ping Yang, in defiance of warnings to leave. After resisting with rifles and artillery, during four days, the archery and jingal-fire of the native soldiery, they were driven from shelter by fire-boats, and the whole company of nineteen (three Americans, with two British citizens) were shot, drowned, or beheaded. This episode led to the American expedition of 1871. Wholesome reviews of recent books on Korea, with notes, news, and linguistic essays, fill up this very creditable magazine.

—Some years ago Prof. Raoul Pictet of Geneva, Switzerland, invented a refrigerator for the purpose of fluidizing gases by means of atmospheric pressure combined with a rapidly cooling process. He afterwards experimented in a Berlin laboratory with dogs and other animals in order to determine the effects of extreme cold on living organisms. It was observed that a dog at a temperature of —92 degrees C. breathed more rapidly and showed signs of great hunger, voraciously devouring pieces of bread which a few minutes before he had refused to eat. On February 23, 1894, Prof. Pictet placed himself up to the shoulders in the refrigerator, warmly dressed and wrapped in a fur cloak so as to prevent his skin from being blistered by contact with the metallic sides of the apparatus. He found that at a temperature of —50 C. the fur cloak sufficed to check any perceptible radiation of the natural warmth of the body, but proved to be of no avail at a temperature below —70 degrees C. At a temperature of —105 C. Prof. Pictet experienced, after the expiration of four minutes, an indescribable sensation of tickling in the legs and thighs and even in the interior organs, accompanied by gnawing hunger; his pulse rose from 63 to 67 beats in a minute, and his respiration from 15½ to 19. After remaining 8½ minutes at this temperature, he emerged from the refrigerator with a prickling sensation in his whole body and a ravenous appetite that began to be positively painful. After walking two or three minutes on his way home, a reaction set in like that which follows a cold bath, but far more intense. As the circulation returned to its normal condition, his whole body seemed to be full of little needles, and this feeling continued for at least a quarter of an hour. He then ate a hearty dinner and digested it. Since that time the dyspepsia which had made his life a burden for six or eight years has not given him the slightest trouble. This result was all the more gratifying because it was wholly unexpected, for it was with considerable reluctance that Prof. Pictet had entered the refrigerator, simply because he regarded himself as a confirmed dyspeptic. He calls the new method of healing "frigotherapy," and believes it to be an equally effective cure for gout, rheumatism, and similar disorders due to the functional inactivity of any organ arising from lack of vital energy. A building is now being erected in Usedom-strasse, Berlin, under the direction of Prof. Zuntz, as a "Kälteklinik," in which diseases will be treated on the frigotherapeutic principle.

—In a biography of Goethe to be completed in two octavo volumes (the first of which, containing nearly five hundred pages, has just been issued by Seemann of Leipzig), Dr. Karl Heinemann, author of 'Goethes Mutter,' has made a careful study and critical use of the newer sources of information, and has thus produced a work which promises to be by far the best hitherto written on his fascinating theme. The knowledge derived from archival researches has been supplemented by special visits to Frankfort, Leipzig, Strassburg, Sesenheim, Wetzlar, Weimar, Rome, Naples, Palermo, Syracuse, and other places in which Goethe sojourned, and which exerted a more or less marked influence upon his intellectual and literary development. Thus, in the opening chapter, describing the poet's childhood, we have a vivid picture of life in Frankfort during the latter half of the eighteenth century. Interesting, too, is the study of Goethe's pedigree in the light of the doctrine of heredity based on the theory of evolution: on his father's side a stern and sturdy race of North German artisans, and on the mother's side generations of genial and accomplished South German scholars, mostly men of eminence as jurisprudents and of high authority as magistrates; himself the harmonious combination and resultant of these antagonistic factors. Equally graphic are the descriptions of manners and customs in Leipzig and Strassburg,

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where Goethe pursued his university studies; and it is curious to note that in 1770 the latter city, although annexed to France, was far more German than the former. The leaders of society in Leipzig were in fashions, ideas, and morals servile imitators of the Parisians, and deemed French the only proper language for conversation. The Strassburgers, on the other hand, still remained German in speech and sentiment as well as in dress. The present volume ends with Goethe's return from Italy in 1788 and the completion of "Tasso" in the following year. The work is profusely illustrated, and will contain about four hundred engravings, among which are thirty different portraits of Goethe. It is to be hoped that the rather meagre table of contents will be supplemented by a full index.

MORE FICTION.

In the Year of Jubilee. By George Gissing. D. Appleton & Co.

The Story of Bessie Costrell. By Mrs. Humphry Ward. Macmillan & Co.

The Zeit-Geist. By L. Dougall. D. Appleton & Co.

The Plated City. By Bliss Perry. Charles Scribner's Sons.

In the Fire of the Forge. By Georg Ebers. Translated by Mary J. Safford. D. Appleton & Co.

An Errant Wooing. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. The Century Company.

Almayer's Folly. By Joseph Conrad. Macmillan & Co.

Kafir Stories. By William Charles Scully. Henry Holt & Co.

In 'The Year of Jubilee,' Mr. Gissing's dreadful subject is "The New Woman," whom he handles without gloves. He does not pluck her from among the idle ladies of the aristocracy who live for notoriety, nor from the needy literary ladies who perhaps can't manage to live without it, but hales her forth from the obscurity of the middle class. Here he finds her diversely manifested, but always in active revolt against the respectable dulness proudly enjoyed by her mother. In the French family she assumes deplorable shape or shapes. There are three Frenches, each provided by a defunct father with an income sufficient for an old-fashioned girl, and by nature with a store of coarseness and vulgarity. Not one has an elementary notion of duty or regard for religious, moral, or social restrictions of personal liberty. Each pursues her own ends with an unflinching selfishness which excludes not only family affection, but the tribal instinct of union for defence. Flouting principles and propriety, and cynically frank of speech, there is little to choose between the clever, commercial Beatrix, the frivolous Fanny, and the mendacious virago, Ada. The last-named lives earnestly up to the conception of matrimony as of a blessed state in which a woman may shed responsibility, do no work, dress gorgeously, and behave badly, all at the expense of her hapless deliverer from spinsterhood.

Scarcely less offensive than the Frenches, but not so devoid of virtue, is Jessica Morgan, the daughter of reduced circumstances and a vague tradition of gentility. She declares her right to belong to the new order by setting herself to achieve intellectual distinction so far as that may be advertised by matriculation at London University. Worsted in her struggle with "exams.," this feeble creature avenges herself for failure by vindictive betrayal of her friend Nancy Lord, and, that occupation gone, grasps a poor publicity as a fervent leader of the Salvation Army.

The several streams of the narrative merge in the story of Nancy Lord, and the romance interest is attached to her and a lover socially superior to Camberwell trades-people—Mr. Lionel Tarrant. Nancy is sown with the seeds of corruption, but, for various reasons, offers some resistance to their growth. She is as discontented as are the Frenches and Jessica, but saner; as keen for "life," but more fastidious, less egotistical, more passionate, infinitely more difficult to see through and forecast. She alone of the group is capable of abandonment to feeling without calculation of cost; she alone has enough moral sense to know when she has transgressed and to be ashamed. The unpleasantness of the situation between her and Tarrant is seldom mitigated by its treatment in fiction, and it is not for Mr. Gissing to gild facts; yet, alike without gilding or grossness, by a presentation which impresses our reason and feeling, he has stamped the episode with an inevitableness which lifts it beyond questions of taste, and relieves it from any need for justification. The delineation of Tarrant is quite appallingly cold and judicial. A faint suspicion of possible virtue always surrounds him, but the evidences are so scanty and intermittent that, almost to the end, one cannot determine whether such suspicion has not done him injustice. There is, however, no doubt that he is a common product of his time, that Mr. Gissing knows all about him, and, in imparting that knowledge, shows fine technical skill, particularly in illustrating the principle of dramatic suspense.

Since we have and support a school of fiction that aims only at reproducing more or less shocking reality, to 'The Year of Jubilee' let a high place be given. The reality here is perhaps of the most shocking kind, because the author's observation is radical, his courage to expose dauntless, and his criticism of wide application. Yet is he not comprehensive! A not unfair generalization from the novel would be that modern education and opportunity have demoralized women, that they have dropped religion, discarded duty, and, in pursuit of luxury and license, may be led into any immorality that seems to pay. This is, of course, not true, for it takes no account of the women who use freedom from narrow domesticity for intellectual and spiritual advancement. Nancy Lord, it may be remarked, escapes the worst results of her follies from causes quite independent of education or opportunity. Perhaps no novelist can escape his temperament, certainly not Mr. Gissing, no matter how studiously he avoids the appearance of prejudicing the reader. His story is fashioned by his feeling as certainly as his method is devised by his strongly constructive mind. Technically his work is very admirable, and his cold, undecorated style is perfectly suited to concentrate attention on the narrative, and not on the narrator. He is as good a novelist as his school has produced, and for his not being a better one we may blame the pressure of the times.

In 'The Story of Bessie Costrell' Mrs. Ward confines herself to narrative from which we are not distraught by consideration of widely significant problems, social, ethical, or religious. She has so well escaped from generalization that it is permissible to hope that the sordidness, envy, and malice displayed by the village of Clinton Magna may not be intended to indicate an even distribution of bad nature among English rural communities. The incident on which the short tale hangs is flagrantly exceptional, but the three people chiefly involved in its development appear very probable and natural. These are John Bolderfield, an elderly laborer, contemplating an old age of ease to be derived from seventy-two pounds hoarded in solid coin through many years of toil; his flighty niece, Bessie, and her most incompatible husband, Isaac Costrell, an upright and gloomily religious man. Bessie's character is cleverly reasoned. Without the special temptation, her respectability might have long endured unimpaired; with it she was doomed to rapid and complete destruction. Her burning desire to be thought a person of consequence, and not dishonest intention, prompted her to urge her uncle to confide to her his treasure-chest. Then the money was in her cupboard; the shops and the taverns were close at hand. The connection of idea was made, and theft, drunkenness, debt were but natural steps in the progress towards degradation and despair. At the climax, the strains of cowardice, audacity, and violent passion in Bessie are admirably indicated by her remorse, which meant terror of detection, her defiance of the commission inquiring what she had done with John Bolderfield's money, her vain appeal to Isaac to save her from the law, and her final act, impelled by mingled rage and despair.

The large public that has read Mrs. Ward's novels with a comforting sense of self-improvement, of being for the time of the company of great thinkers, will probably be disappointed in the 'Story of Bessie.' Even the satisfaction of liking somebody or sympathizing with anybody is denied them, for nobody of importance is amiable or funny or kind, and the episode, not rising to tragedy, is abominably depressing. On the other hand, the few who care for an exhibition of literary skill and finish will cheerfully grant that Mrs. Ward's short story is in these respects an immense improvement on her elaborate novels.

The motive of Miss Dougall's story, 'The Zeit-Geist,' is presumably to show the spirit of the time expressing itself through independent conceptions of God and of the right way to magnify and praise him. The name is a little large for the narrative of Bartholomew Toyner's wrestle with the devil in the form of drink, and exposition of the purely personal idea of God at which he arrived through the working of his own mind, and by which he was saved. This idea does include the prevalent feeling that love and service of humanity make a rational acknowledgment of the abiding presence of God in the universe, but is otherwise isolated and individual, the outcome of thought applied to the facts of one man's experience. Toyner, aside from his mania for drink, was a good man, especially open to spiritual influence. He wanted to keep straight, and, perceiving that nothing but firm belief in a supernatural control could withhold him from evil, when that failed him in one way, he knew no peace till he regained it in another. The study of Toyner's adjustment of conflicting natural tendencies is interesting, but his conclusions were probably more satisfactory to himself than they can be to any one else. The drama is supplied by the temptations set before Toyner, and includes two or three picturesque incidents vividly set forth. Miss Dougall begins her story at the end—not for any reason the best way, and in this instance unfortunate, because the drop from the somewhat subtle and polished discourse of Toyner of fifty to the illiterate talk of Toyner of thirty shocks the sensibilities and excites increduli-

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ty. Piety allied with money may bring about many changes in twenty years, but manner of speech is largely an expression of early environment, and cannot be so perfectly transformed by the discovery of religious beliefs, however adequate to his needs, after a man has come to thirty years.

Few novelists have been more successful in giving a distinct and truthful impression of the social atmosphere of a New England manufacturing town than is Mr. Perry in 'The Plated City.' These towns, as everybody knows, are provided by nature with an excellent line for social demarcation. In the narrow streets about the mills and river are the crowded tenements of the operatives. As the houses climb the rising ground behind the flats, they improve in looks like the elms, while the hill-top rejoices in a varied assortment of pretty and even splendid dwellings, with trees to suit, which give the streets the air of stately vaulted aisles. In paying more attention to the people on the hill than to the denizens of the Flats, Mr. Perry may display a reprehensibly frivolous spirit, especially as he has not discovered among them any glaring vices, any depravity of mind, body, or soul. For this neglect of the lower quarter he partially atones by giving a prominent place to two dwellers in the lowest, that contemptuously isolated region where are permitted to exist people of that race to emancipate which 'The Plated City,' when it was rural Bartonvale, had enthusiastically given its best and dearest. Hence it will be inferred that the question at issue is the social disability which even a suspicion of African blood imposes as heavily in the North that freed the slave as in the South that owned him. Fortunately, the author's handling of a most difficult problem is deft and discreet. There is no argument or discussion; we are not bidden to harass ourselves about rights and wrongs, but only to weep for poor Tom Beaulieu, for whom neither loyalty, nor kindness, nor the glory of the baseball championship sufficed to tempt a friendly hand across the "color line."

The story of Tom and his half-sister Esther is romantic, old-fashioned enough to involve a mystery and to come to an end not hopelessly desolate. It is intricately bound up with the story of Dr. Atwood, who, after the war, had abandoned medicine and given his energies to the manufacture of silver plate. Atwood is drawn with great assurance and vigor. When he gave orders that Esther Beaulieu should be "kept on," his answer to the foreman's reluctance was: "The fact is, in the Atwood plate-works what the old man says goes." When the Rev. Whitesyde Trellys objected to certain French fiction in the Atwood library on the ground of its immorality, and wished to awe the directors with the opinions thereon of the *Flying Buttress*, "Skip it!" cries the donor; "who cares what that fellow says? You take the book, Mr. Trellys, and read us the worst things in it. We're none of us boys, and I guess we can stand it." The end of an extremely amusing incident was the confession of the Rev. Trellys that he could not read French. When an excited mob bars Esther Beaulieu's way shrieking, "Scab!" and "Nigger!" "Fall back! fall back!" shouts the doctor, and, taking the hand of the terrified girl, he leads her to his carriage. These are instances of the doctor's plainly perceived will-power and resource in emergency; the plot of the story turns on the force of his concealed sentiments. The doctor is imperfect, but nevertheless a fine and lovable old man. This is the boldness and distinction of Mr. Perry's novel, that, in all his characters, there is not one who might not be well loved by somebody. Even the priggish rector becomes passionate and manly and useful when fire is devouring the Atwood plate-works and threatening scores of lives. We are grateful to Mr. Perry for thus insisting gayly on what the scientists call an "important factor," and what most of his contemporaries and confrères make it a point of duty and honor to ignore.

Since the incoherent historical romances of Dr. Ebers continue to be translated and published in the well known neat and handy edition, it must be assumed that they are acceptable to some portion of the American public, an evidence of a patient plodding spirit not superficially apparent. A little learning is proverbially dangerous, but that is safety's self for a romance-writer compared with too much. Dr. Ebers overflows with German learning and German sentimentality, and has an insensibility to the charm of order, method, form also characteristically German. Such is his natural antipathy for directness that he becomes positively ingenious in obstructive device. For instance, a large part of this tale of Nuremberg in the thirteenth century goes on under the supervision of "Luna," to whose possible comments on the action and feelings we are invited to pay extraordinary deference. Through this complicated representation of nobles, knights, and burghers, of their feuds and loves and intrigues, there doubtless runs some connecting thread, but we take it on faith, the evidence of things not seen. What we have seen and know is the author's failure to write even one of his many fundamentally picturesque or exciting incidents in a way that warms imagination or makes a clear, strong impression on the mind.

While notable British novelists are beating the middle ways of life and the slums for subjects, it is curious to observe the attachment of some Americans to the habits of the aristocracy. We say habits advisedly, for their serious aim seems to be to set their uninitiated compatriots right on questions of etiquette, correct clothing, correct service, and the true inwardness of the function of afternoon tea. To no one is our debt in this respect greater than to Mrs. Harrison. 'An Errant Wooing' is an additional testimony to her slavery in the cause of our higher civilization. Outside of this improving theme the noteworthy passages are descriptions of wanderings in rural England and in Spain, which, though not bristling with original observation, are readable. They are enlivened by some international jests, ancient, yet still able to provoke a smile. Of the story and the people the less said the better. By our manners are we known and judged in this world; then why should we care about the medium of information so helpful for engaging in the scramble of goats wishing to be transformed into sheep?

A novel in which the only white man of importance is a Dutch trader, while all the women are Malays or half castes, does not promise much entertainment. It is well, therefore, to approach 'Almayer's Folly' with no expectations. The figure of Almayer is pathetic, but almost lost in a mob of raging heathen engaged in battle for rum and wives on the banks of a river of Borneo. We have become inured to tiresome fiction supposed to be descriptive of outlandish places, but a feeling of resentment smoulders. 'Almayer's Folly' offers a good opportunity for protest. Borneo is a fine field for the study of monkeys, not of men. The only interesting native of Borneo got away and was long ago introduced to an astonished civilization as

> "The old man from Borneo
> Who's just come to town."

There is nothing intrinsically more interesting about the Kafir than about the Malay, but Mr. Scully, the author of 'Kafir Stories,' manages to use his simple savage with considerable literary effect. He has the artistic sense for selection and proportion and a just perception of dramatic value. Besides that, his way is an excellent one, for when you are done reading the stories, you reflect that his way of telling them gives much of the force and all the charm. Of the stories in which European blood tells, "The Fundamental Axiom" is the best. The incidents and characters are very vividly realized, and the detailed horrors of the last scene may be forgiven because of their forceful presentation and the unquestionable use of each item to the whole structure. "The Quest of the Copper" is a fine tale of battle, and stirs the blood as tales of battle should, though the combatants are only naked Zulus and Makalakas. The last three stories are of utterly heathen practices, and, except the very last, which is funny, decidedly revolting. From the literary point of view, all the work is good, neat, strong, effective, implying ability to tell good stories about any sort of people of whatever race or clime.

SHAW'S HISTORY OF CURRENCY.

The History of Currency. By W. A. Shaw. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

No higher praise can be accorded this book than to say that it is worthy of its subject. The amount of research which it has required is immense, and the difficulties encountered in ascertaining the details of the coinage of the precious metals in past centuries must have been prodigious. The work was, as the Germans say, of a "road-breaking" character, and it stands by itself, as practically the sole authority on the subject. To Soetbeer and Haupt alone of modern writers does Mr. Shaw confess obligation. The eighteenth century, he says, produced some grand, solid, and scholarly works on monetary history; the nineteenth century has brought forth only essays which are slight, polemic, and transitory "to a nauseating degree." But we should explain that Mr. Shaw confines himself to the history of metallic currency and standards, and avoids all reference to the use of paper money. Nor does he investigate the coinage prior to 1252, for before that date the imperfection of records and the insignificance of commerce render inquiry futile.

The most impressive inference to be derived from the vast collection of facts presented by Mr. Shaw, is that of the folly and mischief of all governmental attempts to maintain bimetallism. As he conclusively proves, every such attempt inured to the benefit of astute dealers in bullion and to the detriment of all the rest of the world. Sovereigns were incessantly engaged in fixing the ratio between the precious metals, and they were invariably unsuccessful. If they happened in rare instances to approximate to the market ratio, fluctuations in production and value soon vitiated their ordinances, and they found that one metal or the other was continually taking to itself wings and flying away, in spite of the most stringent legal prohibitions and the most barbarous punishments. In the earlier period of which he treats, "the advantage which was to be de-

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rived from a trade in bullion, and from an understanding of the effects of differently prevailing ratios in different countries, was known only to the Jew and the Italian. They plied their trade in secret, and the legislator was only apprised of the result by suddenly finding a slipping away and dearth of coinage."

Gradually the influence of a law of tender came to be understood. Prior to the eighteenth century both gold and silver had been actually employed in European commerce without any idea either of declaring or of restricting the tender of either. During that century limitations on the tender of particular classes of coins came to be imposed, with a view to restricting bullion operations in them, and the final outcome of this practice was the modern monometallic system—the only system which can prevent the secret robbery of the people by the substitution in payment of debts of the cheaper metal for the dearer. England was the first country to adopt this system, and long the only one. It is a mistake to suppose, Mr. Shaw adds, that the law of 1803 worked a revolution in French practice. It abolished the seigniorage on minting, and put a stop to the debasement of currency; but it was framed without any conception of a theory of bimetallism, or of "a bimetallic function to be performed for the good of the human race by bimetallic France. The modern theory of bimetallism is almost the only instance in history of a theory growing not out of practice, but of the failure of practice; resting not on data verified, but on data falsified and censure-marked. No words can be too strong of condemnation for the theorizing of the bimetallist who, by sheer imaginings, tries to justify theoretically what has failed in five centuries of history, and to expound theoretically what has proved itself incapable of solution save by cutting and casting away."

As Mr. Shaw points out, the debasing of coins is a different affair from the attempted establishment of a ratio between silver and gold. His aim is to describe the ebb and flow of the precious metals due to the action of bimetallic laws, but he incidentally shows how debasement promoted this action. The natural effect of debasing coin is an apparent rise of foreign prices. This at once unsettles internal prices, and they rise in the same proportion, but with such inequality of motion as may happen to flow from friction, local ignorance, or want of communication. This is of course the opportunity of the bullion-dealer and speculator, and presently the country finds itself deprived of the best of its money and compelled to struggle with a mass of clipped, mutilated, and counterfeit coins which make it nearly impossible for honest traders to carry on business. Then follow complaints, protests, and petitions, and finally a recoinage, in which generally the same blunders are repeated, even if the same fraud is not attempted. The history of currency as outlined by Mr. Shaw is full of these deplorable performances, and is a pitiful record of human folly and wickedness. Fortunately the era of falsifying coin by governmental action is past, and Mr. Shaw's presentation of the facts makes it seem improbable that the equally mischievous practice of insisting upon a double standard can be maintained in the future.

As to the example of France, of which so much has been made by the bimetallists, Mr. Shaw finds no difficulty in making it clear that at no time during the present century has the actual market ratio of the metals coincided with the legal ratio of 15½ to 1; nor do we need to quote his illustrations of the mischievous results brought upon France by these divergencies. It is enough to say that the figures given by him show that the bullion-dealers alternately exchanged silver for gold and gold for silver, as the values of the metals varied, and that the French people paid the expense of these transactions.

We regret to leave unnoticed many of the merits of this scholarly and powerful work; but any review of it must be inadequate. It will at once take its place as the standard treatise on the subject, and future writers will begin their labors where Mr. Shaw has left off. His collection of mint records and statistics, arranged in tables and expressed in diagrams, is simply invaluable, and no commendation of the enormous industry he has displayed can be too high. The appendices are full of valuable matter, and an interesting index of coins is added. No other index, however, is furnished, but it must be allowed that a work composed so largely of figures is not easily susceptible of analysis, and we are not disposed to cavil at the omission. Mr. Shaw has so greatly enriched the literature of monetary science that it would be ungracious to intimate that he might have done still more.

PUTNAM'S WILLIAM THE SILENT.

William the Silent, Prince of Orange, the Moderate Man of the Sixteenth Century: The Story of his Life as told from his own Letters, from those of his Friends and Enemies, and from Official Documents. By Ruth Putnam. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1895. 2 vols. Pp. xxii, 391; ix, 490.

SOME careers are of perennial interest. Such, conspicuously, is that of the subject of Miss Putnam's biography. Yet so fully is the story of William of Orange woven into the brilliant narrative of Motley that a new setting forth of his history seems a somewhat courageous, albeit a desirable, undertaking. The abundance of documentary sources now accessible in printed form, to a considerable extent of recent publication, gives ample basis for a fresh life of the father of the Netherlands; but it renders the task of the writer necessarily one of selection. Miss Putnam's aim is well indicated in her title. Her two volumes bear throughout the evidence of minute study of and careful selection from the mass of correspondence and official papers which have been gathered by Gachard, Groen, Kervyn de Lettenhove, and others, as well as of the older histories of which Motley made so skilful use, and of the literature which has appeared since his volumes were written. In her preparation, also, the writer has searched for unpublished material at The Hague, Brussels, Breda, and Geneva, and has gained at least a traveller's acquaintance with scenes of interest in her story, including in her journeyings not only Dillenburg, where her hero was born, but Orange, which he never saw, but from which his familiar title is derived. The biographic method adopted, and probably natural limitations of style, give more of the aspect of a chronicle than of a flowing portrait narrative to the work—a characteristic acknowledged in the preface, and detracting, it must be said, from the popular readableness of the story.

Though Miss Putnam's work is thoroughly her own, she exhibits everywhere a close acquaintance with Motley's narrative. Of this she makes no concealment: "Through the labyrinth of partisan opinion . . . Mr. Motley has been my guide, and I have patiently followed his inspiring lead with growing admiration for the untiring industry of his laborious researches, and for the accuracy and skill of his adaptations from the enormous mass of matter that he examined." But her following is not blind. She recognizes the panegyric note in Motley's history as overstrained. "It is possible that, if Mr. Motley had written in the end instead of the middle of the nineteenth century, he might have painted his characters in less heavy lines of black and white, as the aim of the modern historian is to find the man under the dust of the past, not to draw an heroic portrait."

Miss Putnam's William of Orange is essentially identical in qualities with that of Motley; but the figure is more sober, its shortcomings more freely acknowledged, its growth to the greatness of its ultimate attainment more distinctly emphasized. Thus Motley represents the famous interview with Henry II. of France in the forest of Vincennes in 1559 as fixing William's purpose to resist the Inquisition, and he has the testimony of Orange himself in the 'Apologie' as to the importance of the event. But Miss Putnam suggests: "It is doubtful whether any crisis is quite so dramatic at the time as it appears in the light of after events; and the prince, writing twenty-one years later, may have let the knowledge of 1580 color the feelings he experienced in 1559." A similar criticism has sometimes been made regarding Luther's visit to Rome. In like manner, while Miss Putnam does not fail to make evident the thoroughgoing nature of William's opposition to the Inquisition, she evidently ascribes greater weight to the infringed political and commercial rights of the Netherlands, and the imposition of foreign administrators, in developing the Prince's hostility to Spanish misrule, than does Motley. "Whether," she says, "on receiving the memorable confidence of Henry II. in the forest of Vincennes, the prince did then and there resolve to devote himself to checking religious persecution, may be questioned. But, undoubtedly, in the year 1559, there began to grow in the Netherlands a resentment against foreign domination, whether over consciences or property."

Motley calls William's leaving his eldest son in the Netherlands, on his temporary abandonment of the land in 1568, "a remarkable oversight," and has no explanation to offer of an exposure which made the Count de Buren a captive and a Spanish sympathizer. Miss Putnam believes that he "was sacrificed to his father's hope of preserving his Netherland estates, by leaving a representative on the soil." Motley holds that semi-sovereign authority was forced upon Orange by the Estates and people in 1572; Miss Putnam believes that "he had sought it by all the means in his power, having really assumed authority when he issued letters of marque in 1571." In Motley's opinion, again, William "was more than anything else a religious man." Miss Putnam "would not call him a religious man in the sense that to him a religious faith was his stay and his guide, as it was to many humble people in the provinces, who cheerfully suffered persecution, both for the old Church and the new creeds—as it was to the mother of the Nassaus, the Countess Juliana." To Miss Putnam's thinking, need of sympathy, rather than the independence which Motley praises, would "seem to be his [William's] most prominent characteristic"—a judgment to be received with hesitation.

As is naturally to be expected in a biographical work, William's domestic affairs find large

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place in Miss Putnam's pages, and constitute a story of much interest. The negotiations attendant on the Prince's marriage with Anne of Saxony, the unfortunate outcome of that union, his quasi-divorce and seemingly imprudent marriage with the excellent and affectionate Charlotte of Bourbon, the less significant stories of his two other matrimonial alliances, are all given appropriate place. The warm ties that bound the Prince and his brothers, and the family affection and mutual trustfulness of the Nassau connection as a whole, are interestingly portrayed.

Like Motley, Miss Putnam recognizes that William's desire was to secure unity and freedom for all the provinces, not for the north only:

"The prince's dream was to establish a constitutional government for the United Netherlands. For a brief space the provinces were bound together by the Pacification of Ghent, and there was fair prospect that this project would prove no dream, but a substantial fabric, a solid foundation for an independent European state. But at the disintegrating touch of sectional interests, of theological differences, the union dissolved, and in history the name of William of Nassau has not been identified with those seventeen units whose joint interests he had at heart, but with Holland. It was Holland who gave her name to the little Protestant republic of which Orange was the unwilling founder. His scheme had been far larger, far more comprehensive, far more catholic, far more tolerant, and far more democratic in fact, though it had included a protector of royal blood. He never saw the republic of which he is called the father."

Probably the most striking personal trait of William of Orange was his tolerance of religious differences—a tolerance foreign to the spirit of his century. It was a quality little understood even by his nearest associates. His brother John and his friend St. Aldegonde had no sympathy with it; but the political situation, the non-sanguinary disposition of the Hollanders, and William's own insistence and example enabled the Prince to make his own principles, in part at least, the policy of the republic he founded. Undoubtedly William's career was peculiarly adapted to teach the lesson of tolerance. His parents were Lutheran, and the religious character of his mother, at least, was such as to make an impression upon her distinguished son; he was himself educated from his twelfth year as a Catholic, and without parental objection; his beloved brother Louis early became an ardent Calvinist. Thus the three prominent types of sixteenth-century religious faith were represented in his own family connection. William himself was attached to each of these religious parties in turn. From 1544 to 1567 he was, in observance at least, a Catholic. In 1567 he was so far a Lutheran as to have his son Maurice baptized in accordance with the rites of that communion. In 1573 he became a communicant in the Calvinist congregation at Dordrecht. But the Prince's toleration had a deeper basis than the circumstances of his career. As a Catholic he was far removed from the spirit which inclined Philip II. to say to a Protestant noble: "I would carry the wood to burn my own son were he as wicked as you"; he could feel, even in 1559, that Protestants might be worthy people. As a Calvinist he was equally removed from sympathy with a St. Aldegonde who would exclude Anabaptists from citizenship, or with his own brother John who disliked generosity to Catholics. He differed from the men of his age in that he felt these distinctions of dogma were not the most weighty of divergencies. He did not view the importance of such distinctions as the sixteenth century almost universally did; and he perceived that there might be bonds of union stronger than unity in religion. The phrase which Hoofd represents him as employing in 1567 in recommending mutual tolerance to Lutherans, Calvinists, and Anabaptists: "Het geschil is te kleen, om, dieshalven, gesplijt te blijven"—a sentence which Miss Putnam takes as the motto of her work—is one which embodies William's feeling, whether it was actually spoken by him or not. But the capacity to entertain such an opinion shows that, on that point at least, he was not of the sixteenth century, and must be deemed his most remarkable trait of character.

The typographic execution of Miss Putnam's book is admirable, and its beauty, as well as its usefulness, is much enhanced by more than fifty portraits, allegorical tableaux, facsimiles, and maps, chiefly reproduced from contemporary prints. A brief bibliography and a series of notes on the historians and editors from whom her letters and documents are chiefly drawn are of aid to the reader.

H. de Balzac. The Wild Ass's Skin. Translated by Ellen Marriage.—At the Sign of the Cat and Racket. Translated by Clara Bell.—The Chouans. Translated by Ellen Marriage.—The Country Doctor. Translated by Ellen Marriage. With Introduction and Prefaces by George Saintsbury. 4 vols., 8vo. London: J. M. Dent & Co.; New York: Macmillan & Co.

ANOTHER translation of Balzac—of Balzac the untranslatable! Balzac's style was one of the least of his merits, it was almost one of his demerits, but the quality of its inelegance and of its clumsiness, as of its vigor and vitality, was the very quality of the man himself, and no hand but his can shape phrases in harmony with the marvellous life of his characterizations and the marvellous heaviness of his reflections. If the public must have Balzac in English, these pretty volumes perhaps supply the need as well as any. The eight stories here given (there are five in Miss Bell's volume), to be followed by others, are unobjectionable in character, and are among the best-known of Balzac's works, though they cannot be counted as among the most characteristic, or as giving any adequate impression of the "Comédie Humaine."

Mr. Saintsbury's editing adds little to the value of these volumes. His superficial and careless criticism rather hinders than helps the reader; and one may suspect he has rather hindered than helped the translators. The title "The Wild Ass's Skin" is of his choosing, and indicates a dull-minded tendency that pervades the whole to give the meaning of the *word* rather than the meaning it *expresses*. One may be certain that Balzac's sketch of "a wild ass" is a *hors d'oeuvre*, and only presented itself to him as an after-thought in writing the 'Peau de *Chagrin*'; and "shagreen" is a word too well established in our language to be overlooked or rejected. In other instances Mr. Saintsbury and Miss Bell (Miss Marriage is more successful) seem to have no ear for *association*, or they would not translate "loup-garou" by "warlock," "pékin" by "counter-jumper," "sarpejeu," and "diantre" by "by Gad," "mon Dieu," by "good Heavens," "un regard flamboyant" by "a glaring look," or "un air inimitable de finesse et de grace," by "an inimitable gleam of shrewdness and grace." A longer sentence will still better show the quality of work: "Ce personnage était de tous les colonels de l'armée le plus jeune, le plus élegant et le mieux fait"—"This personage was, of all the Colonels in the army, the youngest, the most fashionable, and the finest man." The volumes are sold separately.

The English Flower-Garden: Design, Arrangement, and Plans, followed by a Description of all the Best Plants for it and their Culture, and the Positions fitted for them. By W. Robinson. Fourth ed. London: John Murray.

THE author is well and widely known as the skilful editor of various horticultural and allied journals. His present work utilizes a portion of the voluminous materials which such journals have brought together from many sources. The first edition was issued in 1883, and, as the trite saying goes, filled a long-felt want. The subsequent issues differ considerably from the earliest, but the changes have not much modified the general character of the treatise. It is readable, and, for England, is practical, and is kept within well-proportioned limits. The author treats first of various styles of flower-gardens, touching lightly, as indeed is best, on the different styles of landscape architecture, and then passes to diverse subjects which illustrate more or less fully the relations of gardening to art. The divisions of the chapters do not by any means separate the subjects in all cases; in fact, there is a tendency to repetition and overlapping, but this is managed in an attractive way, and does not really injure the usefulness of the book. In truth, many readers will profit by being obliged to retrace their steps over ground made familiar in the early chapters.

Part second gives a more or less full account of many of the plants which can be employed in the flower-garden in England. It is probably impossible to make any such descriptive list wholly satisfactory, for it is likely to happen that just the plants one wishes to know most about will be omitted or only slightly treated. Hence descriptive catalogues are sources of disappointment. But, on the whole, the author has used good judgment in his selection and has been skilful in the treatment. The book is an excellent guide to the management of plants in a humid climate, while its perusal will serve in our drier climate to make many hours of our amateur gardeners pass pleasantly. But, unless much allowance is constantly made for the difference between the English atmosphere and ours, it cannot prove a trustworthy guide, in all cases, for America.

It is pleasing to note that the author has steadily exerted his influence here, as elsewhere in his writings, in the direction of true art. To him, as to all right-minded people, the formal mosaic bedding of plants for so-called "emblems," is an abomination, degrading and disgraceful. For the sake of sparing the feelings of sensitive persons, we will not give the name of the city which furnishes him his horrible example. He calls it the "last expression of 'carpet gardening' at ——." Would that it might be the last.

Frail Children of the Air: Excursions into the World of Butterflies. By Samuel Hubbard Scudder. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1895.

IN this attractive volume of nearly three hundred pages, the author of that magnificent work 'Butterflies of the Eastern United

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States' has discussed, in his felicitous manner, most of the interesting problems which naturally arise in the study of these butterflies. As originally published, in a series of excursuses in the costly work above mentioned, they could be known and enjoyed by comparatively few persons, while, in the convenient form in which they are now presented, they will be read with delight by hundreds of lovers of nature. The young naturalist will find much in the volume that he would look for in vain in purely scientific treatises. The author has succeeded in thoroughly infusing these pages with his enthusiastic love of butterflies. The titles of some of the chapters indicate the fascinating nature of the topics discussed, for example: "Butterflies as Botanists," "How Butterflies Pass the Winter," "Aromatic Butterflies," "Butterflies at Night and at Sea," "A Budget of Curious Facts about Chrysalids." Each one of the thirty chapters will prove delightful popular reading. Nine well-executed plates serve to illustrate the text.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

A Book of Airs from Dr. Thomas Campion. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher.
Ashley, O. D. Railways and their Employees. Chicago: The *Railway Age*.
Banbury Cross. 12 vols. Macmillan. $6.50.
Bastable, Prof. C. F. Public Finance. 2d ed., revised and enlarged. Macmillan. $4.
Bell, Mrs. Arthur. Masterpieces of the Great Artists, A. D. 1400—1700. London: Bell & Sons: New York: Macmillan. $7.50.
Branch, Mary L. B. The Kanter Girls. Illustrated. Scribners. $1.50.
Brown, Robert, Jr. Tellis and Kleobela. London: David Nutt.
Browning, Robert. Complete Poetic and Dramatic Works. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.
Caldwell, J. W. Studies in the Constitutional History of Tennessee. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke Co. $2.
Carpenter, Prof. G. R. Defoe's Journal of the Plague Year. [Longmans' English Classics.] Longmans, Green & Co. 75 cents.
Cartwright, Julia. Raphael. London: Seeley & Co.; New York: Macmillan. $3.50.
Crawford, F. M. Constantinople. Illustrated. Scribners. $1.50.
Daudet, Alphonse. La Belle-Nivernaise, and Other Stories. T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.
Dear Little Marchioness: The Story of a Child's Faith and Love. T. Y. Crowell & Co $1.
Dixon, E. More Fairy Tales from the Arabian Nights. London: Dent; New York: Putnams. $2.
Eickemeyer, Carl, and Lilian W. Among the Pueblo Indians. Merriam Co. $1.75.
Ellis, E. S. The Young Ranchers; or, Fighting the Sioux. Philadelphia: H. T. Coates & Co.
Evans, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Confession: A Novel. London: Sonnenschein & Co.
Fletcher, Horace. Menticulture. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.
Fletcher, J. S. Where Highways Cross. Macmillan. 75 cents.
Forbes, Archibald. Memories and Studies of War and Peace. Scribners. $2.50.
Francis, Francis. Wild Rose: A Tale of the Mexican Frontier. Macmillan. $1.
Garman, S. The Cyprinodonts. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.
Grant, Robert. The Bachelor's Christmas, and Other Stories. Scribners. $1.50.
Huddilston, J. H. Essentials of New Testament Greek. Macmillan.
Ives, C. T. The Hymnal for Schools. Fords, Howard & Hulbert. 50 cents.
James, G. P. R. Richelieu. 2 vols. Putnams. $2.50.
Jewett, Sarah O. The Life of Nancy. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.
Kingsley, Charles. Westward Ho! 2 vols. Two Years Ago. Two Vols. Alton Locke. [Pocket Edition.] Macmillan. Per volume 75 cents.
Lee, Aubrey. John Darker: A Novel. London: A. & C. Black; New York: Macmillan. $1.25.
Littell's Living Age. July—Sept., 1895. Boston: Littell & Co.
Marryat, Capt. Mr. Midshipman Easy. [Malta Edition.] Putnams. $2.50.
Mayo-Smith, Prof. Richmond. Statistics and Sociology. Macmillan. $3.00.
Merron, Eleanor. As the Wind Blows. Lovell, Coryell & Co. $1.
Nevius, Mrs. Helen S. C. The Life of John Livingston Nevius, for Forty Years a Missionary in China. F. H. Revell Co. $2.
Paul, Mrs. Marjorie. The Passing of Alix: A Novel. Boston: *Arena* Publishing Co.
Pollard, Eliza F. Roger the Ranger: A Story of Border Life among the Indians. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.
Poll, Max. Lessing's Emilia Galotti. Boston: Ginn & Co. 70 cents.
Reade, Charles. Christie Johnstone. Dodd, Mead & Co.
Renan, Ernest. My Sister Henriette. J. S. Ogilvie. 25 cents.
Robinson, W. S. A Short History of Greece. London: Rivington, Percival & Co.
Robinson, W. The English Flower-Garden: Design, Arrangement and Plans. London: John Murray: New York: Scribners. $6.
Sargent, C. S. The Silva of North America. Vol. VIII. Cupuliferæ (Quercus). Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
Savage, R. H. Miss Devereux of the Mariquita. F. T. Neely. 50 cents.
Select Minor Poems of John Milton. Silver, Burdett & Co. 48 cents.
Scott, Sir W. The Lady of the Lake. Silver, Burdett & Co. 48 cents.
Shedlock, J. S. The Pianoforte Sonata: Its Origin and Development. London: Methuen & Co.
Smith, Rev. S. F. Poems of Home and Country. Silver, Burdett & Co. $1.50.
Sprague, Prof. H. B. Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield. Silver, Burdett & Co. 48 cents.
Stalker, Rev. James. The Two St. Johns. American Tract Society $1.
The Delectable Duchy. Macmillan. 50 cents.
The Hymnal. Philadelphia: Presbyterian Board of Publication.
The University Hymn Book. For Use in the Chapel of Harvard University. Cambridge: Published by the University.
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